

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1915

No. 41

Big Clearance Sale Of Men's Suits

We have put into stock a big range of Men's Suits which we purchased at a low rate on the dollar and we have decided to put on a **15 DAYS SUIT SALE** in order to have a quick turnover. Little need be said concerning the style and quality of the suits we sell. Our high standards of quality and correct interpretation of the prevailing fashions are well known. You can depend on this store for the best styles and best qualities. Those who buy during this sale save money. Now is the time to buy, at least investigate.

Following are a few of the many bargains:

Men's Suits, reg. price	\$30.00	sale price	\$15.00
"	25.00	"	12.50
"	22.50	"	11.25
"	20.00	"	10.00
"	18.00	"	9.00
"	15.00	"	7.50
"	12.00	"	6.00
"	10.00	"	5.00

A dollar saved is a dollar earned and you can save dollars if you take advantage of this sale.

Men's Fleece Underwear, per suit	-	-	\$1.00
Men's Wool Underwear, per garment	-	-	\$1.00
Men's Working Shirts	-	75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50	
Men's Working Gloves	-	50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25	
Men's and Boys Winter Caps	-	50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25	

We guarantee our clothes as freely as we do at regular prices.

J. V. BERSCHT

MEN'S AND BOYS OUTFITTER

Left For The Front

It was our privilege to see the 12th Mounted leave Calgary for the front last week and amongst them we saw the following troopers who either live at Didsbury or at one time or another have made this town their headquarters, and on behalf of the town as well as ourselves wished them God speed and a safe return: Armourer-Sergeant R. Alloway, Troopers Coffey, Macdonald, Smith (son of W. H. Smith, former hardware merchant) J. Wallace, Three Hills, Nelson, Sunnyslope. Without exaggeration it was one of the finest sights we ever saw, and we have seen several in our life, and it was no wonder that the Calgary people turned out in such immense crowds to see the departure of one of the finest and cleanest looking regiments that ever donned a uniform, big stalwart chaps whose physique looked as though it would carry them through everything. If this war for liberty and freedom lasts long enough these men are bound to make a name for themselves and for Alberta along with our other lads. Col. Macdonald, who looks every inch a soldier, and his officers may well feel proud of their men.

Old Favorites Return

The Bostonians are to be at the Didsbury Opera House, on Tuesday, October 26th only.

The theatre goers of Didsbury will be delighted with the good news that the famous Bostonians will soon be seen at the Didsbury Opera House in a series of musical plays and comic operas. For the past twelve seasons a similar announcement has consistently appeared here and always has this excellent "all girl" company of twenty youthful artists succeeded in amusing local folks to that degree that all were genuinely regretful at their departure.

This season the Bostonians under the direction of "Mother Lang," for all of the girls call her "Mother," and managed by Mr. B. E. Lang, as usual—will present "Tipperary Mary" which has been so popular in Calgary and Edmonton.

Since last visiting Didsbury this company that has continued on the road at this time when others have hesitated to start, has been through Alaska and the Yukon and Western Canada.

Miss Patsie Henry and Dixie White are still to be seen in the leading comedy roles and are said to be even more versatile and more finished comedienne than last year. Misses Thom Hellen, Ina Mitchell, Majel Gardiner, Mazie Hill, Lillian Defty, Lola Fox, and other favorites, as well as several new members will be sure to win your interest and afford you many an hour of keen amusement through their ability as real entertainers.

As always, the policy of the Bostonians continues, and the acting members of this organization are all girl—twenty wide awake talented young ladies who will convince you that there is a good bit of jollity still left in this worried old world.

People of all denominations are cordially invited to attend this clean show. It has been some time since we have had a worthy attraction here, so let's all turn out.

Garner's Bakery

Didsbury Bread

14 LOAVES FOR	\$1.00
7 LOAVES FOR	50c
2 LOAVES FOR	15c

Cakes Made to Order

Phone 27

AROUND THE TOWN

Will Miller and Florence Reiber spent Thanksgiving Day with relatives at Neapolis.

Principal R. V. Howard was a visitor over the Thanksgiving holidays at Edmonton.

Miss A. E. Kerr, teacher at the Didsbury school, spent the week end with friends in Calgary.

Miss Hazel Good spent the week end visiting with friends at Edmonton.

"Broken Coin" will be run at the Opera House on Tuesday, and "Black Box" every Saturday, not Thursday's.

Mrs. D. H. Marshall, Mrs. J. Good and Mrs. A. G. Howe will have charge of the Red Cross depot this Friday.

There will be a meeting of the Bible Society on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Marr of Calgary, will be the speaker. Let all interested be present.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Dipple left for California this week to spend a month or six weeks with friends and relatives. They will also take in the General Conference.

The Red Cross Society wish to acknowledge with thanks the sum of \$4.00 from the W.C.T.U. being receipts for waffle supper held in the Red Cross rooms on Monday last.

Through a mistake in setting up Mr. Hodson's ad in the business locals last week we stated he had a "Registered Shorthorn bull" for sale. This should have read "registered Durock Jersey" instead.

Have you seen our extraordinary clubbing offer with the Farmers' weekly Telegram of Winnipeg? We cannot guarantee this offer for very long so it would be well to get busy at once and send in your subscription.

Rev. and Mrs. L. P. Amacher received word last week that the latter's brother was critically ill at Prince Albert hospital. Mr. Amacher left on Wednesday of last week for there. Word came Sunday that he had passed away.

A grand concert and dance will be held at Sunnyslope on the evening of October 22nd in aid of the Patriotic Fund. Rev. S. Bacon Hillocks, of Calgary, will be the speaker of the evening. A fine programme is being arranged.

The public are requested to attend the annual meeting of the Didsbury Patriotic Fund to be held in the schoolhouse basement on Friday evening, October 15th, at 8 o'clock to receive reports and to elect officers for the ensuing year. A large turnout is requested.

A chicken pie supper will be held at the Gore school on Friday evening, October 15th, in aid of the Red Cross Fund. All you can eat for 25c, a quarter of a dollar. A play by home talent, music by the Barnes orchestra and some selected songs will precede the supper. A beautiful quilt will be given away to the fortunate holder of the red ticket.

The local branch of the Red Cross Society are in receipt of a pamphlet from the Canadian Red Cross Society head office, containing an appeal from the British Red Cross to the people of Canada, asking for special contributions on October 21st. This will be handled by the local officers in charge and will no doubt be carried out through street collections and otherwise.

(Continued on last page)

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

COWS ALL SOLD—Have now 12 calves for sale, ten miles west of town. R. B. Martin, Banff.

TIME TO ORDER YOUR SOUR KRAUT—Apply W. F. Sick.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for young stock. Registered Durock Jersey Bull, rising 3 years. W. M. Hodson, phone No. 1008.

FOR SALE—Second hand democrat. Apply Mrs. R. Alloway, Liesemer street.

CALGARY & EDMONTON LAND CO., LTD.

Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

New Terms: One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative,

W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury

UNION BANK OF CANADA

When will You Save if you don't Save NOW?

Though your salary or income will no doubt increase, so will your expenses—and many find that the latter more than keep pace with the former. Now is the time to start a Reserve Fund—and the Savings Department of the Union Bank of Canada is the place to keep it.

Deposit the extra you have on hand now—you can open an account with any sum, down to one dollar—and draw interest on it. DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

AUCTION SALE

F. NIDDRIE

Under instruction from F. Niddrie, I will sell by Public Auction all his undementioned effects at the

STOCK YARDS, DIDSBURY, on

Saturday, October 16th

the following, consisting of:

37 HEAD HORSES—Mare 8 yrs. old, wgt. 1200; team mares, 5 and 6 yrs., wgt. 2800; team mares, 3 and 5 yrs., wgt. 2600; mare, 5 yrs., colt at foot, wgt. 1400; 3-yr.-old mare, wgt. 1100; 2-yr.-old mare, wgt. 1150, not bred; 7 1-yr.-old geldings; 3-yr.-old filly, well broke; 4-yr.-old mare, weight 1200; 3 5-yr.-old mares, weight 1100; team, mare and gelding, 3 and 4 yrs., wgt. about 2500; team geldings, 5 yrs., wgt. 2600; 3-yr.-old gelding, wgt. 1000; 3-yr.-old pure bred Hackney gelding, (Ash Head); 3 yr.-old gelding; 2 yearling geldings; 4 geldings, 3 and 4 years. (All mares are bred.)

20 HEAD CATTLE—16 Early spring steer calves; 8 early spring heifer calves; 5 yearling steers; 2 brood sows and pigs.

IMPLEMENTS, Etc.—Weber wagon, nearly new; set of heavy work harness; cream separator; gang plow, Ideal.

Everything will be sold without reserve.

Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20.

J. N. PATON, Auctioneer P. R. REED, Clerk

FOR SALE—Baby carriage, practically new; sold cheap. Apply Pioneer Office.

YOUNG PULLETS for sale. Apply Mrs. A. W. Axtell, Noehren ranch or phone 102.

BIRTHS

HARDY—On Monday, October 4th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Hardy, a daughter.

DENBROOK—On Sunday, October 10th 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Denbrook, a son.

The many friends of Mr. H. Sinclair, who was in the gravel slide, will be pleased to hear that he is now able to get out and around a little.

J. V. Berscht's driving team won three firsts and two second prizes at the Olds fair last Thursday.

Yes, the Pain goes!

The very first rub gives relief and as you massage in the healing, penetrating oils of Chamberlain's Liniment, you experience a feeling of ease, comfort, and relief, that assure you a real cure is taking place. This fine old family safeguard

Chamberlain's Liniment



"Folks say I'm sad,
I'm really glad,"
Sad Iron cried with glee,
"Although I'm 'flat,'
I'm bright at that,
Old Dutch has polished me."



MADE IN CANADA



Dealing With Enemy

Department of Trade and Commerce
Asks Firms to be Careful

The department of trade and commerce has issued a statement urging that Canadian firms conducting business with Uruguay should do so through British or neutral firms rather than through the agency of German firms, however much they may be disguised by working through German sources. The government has been advised of hides from Uruguay being shipped to United States ports for transshipment to Canada through German firms in Uruguay. This virtually means trading with the enemy.

There is also evidence of Germans working through Dutch firms and offering to supply goods that formerly came from enemy countries. Warnings have been issued against Canadians patronizing such houses operating under the guise of Dutch manufacturers.

A Foe to Asthma—Give Asthma half a chance and it gains ground rapidly. But give it repeated treatments of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and it will fall back even faster. There is no half way measure about this remedy. It goes right to work and drives asthma out. It reaches the inmost breathing passages and leaves no place for the trouble to lurk. Have it by you for ready use.

Miss Miranda Brown and Angelina Johnson were in the midst of a rather heated argument as to the meaning of "circumstantial evidence," when old Uncle Rastus poked his woolly head in at the door. He was immediately besieged to give his worthy opinion on the matter in question.

"De way Ah understand it, I um de way it's been explained to me," announced the old fellow, "circumstantial evidence is de feeders dat yo' leaves lyin' round."

TWO WOMEN SAVED FROM OPERATIONS

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Their Own Stories Here Told.

Edmonton, Alberta, Can. — "I think it is no more than right for me to thank you for what your kind advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me.

"When I wrote to you some time ago I was a very sick woman suffering from female troubles. I had organic inflammation and could not stand or walk any distance. At last I was confined to my bed, and the doctor said I would have to go through an operation, but this I refused to do. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, after using three bottles of it, I feel like a new woman. I most heartily recommend your medicine to all women who suffer from female troubles. I have also taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, and think they are fine. I will never be without the medicine in the house."—Mrs. FRANK EMBLEY, 903 Columbia Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Other Case.

Beatrice, Neb. — "Just after my marriage my left side began to pain me and the pain got so severe at times that I suffered terribly with it. I visited three doctors and each one wanted to operate on me but I would not consent to an operation. I heard of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing for others and I used several bottles of it with the result that I haven't been bothered with my side since then. I am in good health and I have two little girls."—Mrs. R. B. CHILDS, Beatrice, Neb.

W. N. U. 1072

Off the Narrow Way

On the first introduction of Tractarianism into Scotland, says Dean Ramsay in his reminiscences, the full choir service was established in an Episcopal church, where a noble family who lived in the neighborhood had adopted High Church views and carried them out regardless of expense. The lady of the house was very anxious that a favorite servant of the family—a Presbyterian woman of the old school—should hear the new service. Accordingly, she took her down to church in the carriage, and on returning asked her what she thought of the music and the service in general. "Oh, it's verra bonny, verra bonny," admitted the old Scotswoman; "but, oh, ma leddy, it's an awfu' way of spending the Sabbath."

IN THE CLUTCHES OF RHEUMATISM

The Great Suffering of a Calgary Lady Before Relief Was Found

There is still a very prevalent belief that rheumatism is due to cold or wet weather. This belief is probably due to the fact that when the blood is thin and watery there is an acute sensitivity to atmospheric conditions and a change to wet weather often means a return of the excruciating pains. Rheumatism, however, is rooted in the blood, and it can only be driven from the system by building up and enriching the blood. Hot baths and outward applications of liniment may give temporary relief, but cannot cure. If the disease is not attacked through the blood, it simply fastens itself more firmly on the system, and the sufferer ultimately becomes hopelessly crippled. The truth of this is proved by the case of Mrs. Frank Ford, of Calgary, Alta. Mrs. Ford says: "I was an almost helpless cripple from rheumatism. It seemed to have settled in every joint. My arms and hands had to be bandaged. My ankles were so swollen that I had to use crutches. After doctoring for a long time and growing steadily worse, the doctor advised me to go to Banff Springs. I stayed there for eight weeks taking daily baths and returned home poorer in pocket by about \$150 and not one bit improved in health. I then entered a local hospital, but did not derive any benefit. I was in such constant pain that I almost wished to die, and I felt sure I would be a lifelong cripple. It was at this stage that a friend who had been greatly benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills urged me to try them. I began the use of the Pills and after taking them a few weeks the swelling in the joints began to go down and the pain was relieved. This greatly encouraged me and I continued the treatment until in the course of three months the cure was complete. I had thrown away the crutches, could walk anywhere and do my own housework, and I never felt better in my life than I do at the present time, and all this is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have also given the Pills to my daughter who suffered from anaemia, and she has gained in flesh and become a strong, healthy girl."

If you are suffering from rheumatism or any weakness of the blood give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and they will speedily restore you to health and strength. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Customs Receipts Very Satisfactory
Customs receipts for the month of August, 1915, according to official figures, amounted to \$8,330,604.04. This total is very slightly under that of August, 1914, when receipts showed the result of the heavy ex-warehousing of bonded liquors in anticipation of the tariff increase. The receipts for August last year exceeded those of last month by only \$53,202.50.

The statement for this year is accordingly regarded by officials of the customs department as in every way satisfactory. The receipts for the five months of the present fiscal year for all departments amounted to \$36,731,165.01, against \$37,125,679.92 for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

Moving the Crops

Big Crop Will Swell the Earnings of
Railways

After a long period of decreasing earnings, broken only occasionally by improvements which were not maintained, the Canadian railways are likely to receive a long hoped for and well deserved increase in earnings as a result of the enormous grain crop this year. It is estimated that in moving the total grain crop of more than half a billion bushels the three roads will earn between \$10,000,000 and \$50,000,000, and the effect of this both on the roads themselves and on other branches of commerce will be very great. From the wheat crop alone it is calculated that a sum of \$21,000,000 will be earned.

For a long time the steady drop in railway earnings has been a cause of some concern. Various reasons have been attributed for the situation, among others being the falling off in immigration, the business depression and the increased competition of one road against another.

In no one branch of commercial activity, however, does the harvest so greatly reflect prosperity or the reverse as in the Canadian railways. These roads, whose western business, although being developed and increasing with the growth of the country is not of enormous proportions during the entire year, depend to a large extent on the harvest.

St. Joseph, Levis, July 14, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES,
Commercial Traveller.

German Hatred of Prussia

A good deal of interest naturally attaches itself to the following quotation from Heine, Germany's greatest lyric poet, which was written in 1832: "I regard this Prussian Eagle with apprehension, and while others vaunt his daring glances toward the sun, I look the more attentively at his claws."

"I could not trust this Prussia, this tall, pietistic hero in gaiters, this braggart with the capacious maw carrying a corporal's staff, which he first dips in holy water before bringing it down upon one's head."

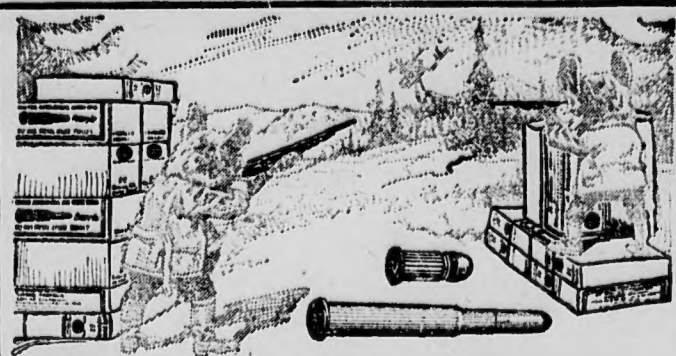
"I had great misgivings about this medley of beer, deceit and Brandenburg sand."

"Repulsive, deeply repulsive to me, was ever this Prussia, this pedantic, hypocritical, sanctimonious Prussia—this Tartuffe among nations."

Prussia has made use of its most thunderous demagogues to preach to the world that all Germany ought to be Prussian—Hegel himself has been obliged to demonstrate the advantages of servility."

George (nervously)—I'd like the best in the world, Kitty, to marry you, but I don't know how to propose.

Kitty (promptly and practically)—That's all right, George. You've finished with me; now go to papa.



For Any Chance or Emergency

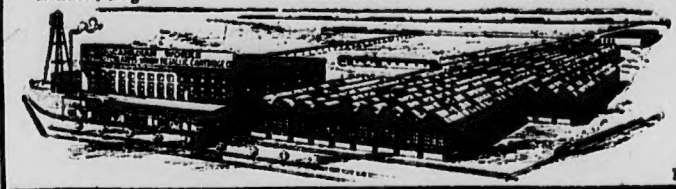
The .35 Remington-UMC Sporting Cartridge will stop the biggest game. Remington-UMC .22 Short is the best small calibre cartridge made. Between these extremes are several hundred different calibres of

Remington-UMC
Metallic Cartridges

for all Standard sporting and military rifles. All gauged in the Arm for which they're made. 60 years success behind them. Used by experts. Endorsed by rifle-makers. Remington-UMC Metallics guarantee your Arm to the full extent of the maker's guarantee.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments)

London, Eng. WINDSOR, ONT. New York, U.S.A.



B.C. and Yukon Send Many Soldiers

Military district No. 11, comprising British Columbia and the Yukon has raised 21,161 troops, of whom 17,370 have enlisted for overseas service, according to figures published by headquarters. Already 12,000 troops have left British Columbia and are either on the firing line or at Shorncliffe. The aggregate strength of the overseas battalions and other units for the front now in training in the province is 192 officers and 5,178 men. On this basis of enlistment to population, if all Canada responded in the same ratio, the forces of the Dominion would number 400,000 men.

A Cure For Fever and Ague.—Disturbance of the stomach and liver always precede attacks of fever and ague, showing derangement of the digestive organs and deterioration in the quality of the blood. In these ailments Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have been found most effective, abating the fever and subduing the ague in a few days. There are many who are subject to these distressing disturbances and to these there is no better preparation procurable as a means of relief.

Commander—What's his character, apart from his leave-breaking?

Petty Officer—Well, sir, this man 'e goes ashore when 'e likes; 'e comes off when 'e likes; 'e uses 'orrible language when 'e's spoken to; in fact, from 'is general behavior, 'e might be an officer."

Disablement Fund Grows

The disablement fund which is being started under the auspices of the Military Hospital commission, of which Senator Longheed is president, is off to a good start.

James Carruthers, the Montreal millionaire grain man, has contributed \$100,000 towards the fund. Other generous contributions have also been received and will be announced later.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

A certain nobleman, talking to an American friend about the antiquity of his family, was told roughly that he was "a mere mushroom."

"How is that?" he asked, indignantly.

"Why," said the other, "when I was in Wales a pedigree of a particular family was shown to me which filled more than five large parchment skins, and near the middle of it was a note in the margin, 'About this time the world was created.'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"James, dear," said a careful mother to her seven-year-old insurgent, "your Uncle Edward will be here for dinner today. Be sure to wash your face and hands before coming to the table."

"Yes, mother," hesitatingly, "but—suppose he doesn't come?"

LET
MOONEY
DO IT

NO BURNED BREAD

NO SCORCHED BISCUITS

No need to apologize to family or guest when MOONEY does it. MOONEY'S BISCUITS are always right — every biscuit inspected before it is packed—and they are as fresh as the product of your own oven.

MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

are the great favorites for every day use.

They are made in the big sanitary factory in Winnipeg and come to you in air-tight packages or in sealed tins as you prefer.

"LET MOONEY
DO IT"



HUGE SUMS HAVE BEEN SPENT TO ATTRACT IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA

THREE MILLION IMMIGRANTS IN PAST 15 YEARS

A Booklet Issued by the Minister of the Interior gives some Interesting Facts and Figures Concerning the Immigration Work Carried on by the Dominion During the Past

Canada has expended thirteen and a half million dollars in the past fifteen years on immigration work in all parts of the world and the result has been a direct increase in population by new arrivals of about three million people. This, and a whole lot more information concerning immigration work is contained in a very interesting little booklet issued by the direction of Hon. W. J. Roche, minister of the interior, called "Immigration Facts and Figures."

Immigration has been encouraged from the British Isles, the United States and certain European countries, but, of course, at present the campaign is not being carried on in Germany, Austria, Finland or Russia. Southern Europeans or Asiatics have not been wanted at any time. There are various ways in which the attractions of Canada are set forth to the prospective emigrant. Regular agencies are established, newspaper publicity, distribution of pamphlets, exhibits of grains and other products; and in Great Britain exhibition wagons are sent around through the country districts. In the United States exhibits are made at the big fairs and expositions. In Great Britain and Europe arrangements are made with steamship and booking agents, whereby a bonus is paid for the emigrants which are directed to this country. Records in the pamphlet go back as far as 1897, but in the majority of instances they are not complete for all that period, as more detailed and accurate information regarding new arrivals in the Dominion are constantly being introduced.

During the past 15 years there was a total immigration of 3,050,000, the largest number from any country being those from the British Isles, 1,150,628; with Americans a close second, 1,058,000. Of the remainder the Austro-Hungarians, which include the Galicians, numbered 200,000; Germans, 38,000; Italians, 119,000, and Russians 37,000. These are the round figures.

U. S. Fleet Can Traverse Panama in a Day

Proof of This Afforded in Handling of Naval Practice Squadron

Proof that the entire present main American battleship fleet, made up of four divisions of five ships each and a flagship, a total of twenty-one, could be passed through the Panama canal in one day has been afforded by the handling of the Naval Academy practice squadron in the canal locks on its way to and from the Panama Pacific Exposition.

The squadron, composed of the battleships Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, the largest warships which have so far used the canal, were put through the locks at Pedro, Miguel and Miraflores, the Missouri and Ohio simultaneously in parallel, with the Wisconsin directly in the rear.

Patriotism and Prices

Necessary That the Producer Should Receive Fair Prices

Patriotism and production was the label on the campaign that employed the leading men of the country in the work of teaching the farmers how to grow better crops.

Patriotism and prices might be the label on a campaign that could employ the leading men of the country in the work of teaching the farmers how to get better prices for the crops they have grown.

Farmers know as much about raising crops as they do about selling crops. Outside wisdom helped the farmer to raise crops. Outside wisdom might help the farmer to sell crops. The patriotism and production campaign will be discredited if the farmer is to receive no more money for the long crop of 1915 than he received for the short crop of 1914. That result may be the inevitable outcome of the workings of the law of supply and demand. Fair prices for the fruits of the harvest are almost as essential to the prosperity of a country as is the fertility of that country's fields. A multitude of counsellors can at least do something to dispel the superstition which represents the farmer as the victim of manipulation which seeks to reduce prices for the benefit of speculators.—Toronto Telegram.

Good Humor

Our good allies, the French, have been astonished by the light-heartedness of the British Tommy. However heavy the casualties, however wearisome the duty, however imminent the danger, our soldiers have never lost their power to sing and chaff and laugh. As a matter of fact this power is the quality of the people. The typical working class Briton meets adversity with a smile, and had luck with an unconquerable determination to make the best of things. Dickens discovered the humor of England. England at its greatest was "Merrie England." The British tried and proved by the war must be a "Merrie England" once more.—London Daily News and Leader.

Easterners have a pleasing habit of telling the people west of the lakes that money which is spent on immigration is a direct contribution to the filling up of the west and that we should be correspondingly grateful to them for allowing the money to be appropriated.

A glance at the figures given regarding the destination of the immigrants shows that the eastern provinces got about half of the new arrivals.

There is one class of immigrants that is directly beneficial in a financial way—the Chinese. In head tax the Orientals have paid very large amounts particularly in the four years following 1910. In that year the receipts were \$2,257,000; 1911, \$3,041,000; 1912, \$3,539,000; 1913, \$2,639,000; while last year there was only \$577,000. This money is collected from each Chinaman at the rate of \$500 per head.

While there have been over three million people admitted, it must not be inferred that all who make application are allowed to take up their residence in the Dominion. In the past 12 years there have been 123,500 rejections for various reasons, ranging from sickness or lack of funds. Even after admission has been gained there have been during the past dozen years over 10,000 people rejected.

In classifying the occupations of the immigrants it is shown that those from the British Isles and others from the continent are about equally divided between farmers and general laborers, as there were a little more than 500,000 of each. A very great majority of the Americans who have come across are farmers, there being almost a half million, while the laborers do not total 200,000.

There are a great many comparisons that can be deduced from the little booklet, which contains a lot of interesting information for those who might be inclined to give a little study to the material from which the future Canada is to be constructed.

Facts and Figures of War

The British Empire is Now Nearly One-third Larger Than Before the War

The population of the world is variously estimated at between 1,600 and 1,700 millions, and over 963 millions (or more than half) are now at war, in that they are subjects of, or under the protection of, states now engaged in hostilities. Of this total, 421 millions, or nearly one-half, are subjects of King George or under British protection.

The land surface of the earth (including all the waste places, such as the Polar regions) is estimated at 55,500,000 square miles. More than half of the world, in this geographical sense, is at war, the territories, colonies and protectorates of the nations concerned totalling 28,916,000 square miles.

Of the sixty nations usually given in the list of nations of the world, nineteen are at war or directly concerned in it.

The British empire, before the war, comprised 11,454,862 square miles, excluding Egypt, the Sudan and Cyprus, which were technically Turkish. The empire has increased by some 2,326,000 square miles, or nearly one-third, during the first year of the war. This figure includes the Cameroons, the conquest of which is not yet complete, and is a Franco-British enterprise, so that the territory will probably be divided.

The new territories captured, incorporated in the empire, or added to our sphere of influence, are in square miles:

Egypt, 400,000; Sudan, 984,000; Cyprus, 3,500; Arabia, 1,200,000; German Southwest Africa, 322,450; Togoland, 33,700; Cameroons, 191,200; German New Guinea (including Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the Bismarck Archipelago, and the Carolines, Pelew, Marianne groups of islands), 100,000; Samoan Archipelago, 1,650.

Of the Arabian Peninsula, the Aden Protectorate (about 9,000 square miles) belonged to Great Britain. Turkey owned about 436,000 square miles, and the remainder comprises huge deserts, sparsely inhabited by nomadic tribes. It has a total population of some 4,870,000.

B.C. May Go Into Shipbuilding

That the province of British Columbia should get into the ship owning business with a view of developing the natural resources of this country, increasing its export trade and making its products known to all the world is the suggestion made by Mr. Hugh McLean, an old time resident of Vancouver, and who has placed his scheme before the government.

Mr. McLean has carefully studied the lumber trade of British Columbia and has come to the conclusion that British Columbia lumber is not getting fair recognition in the markets of the world. He also believes that the province is wealthy enough in natural resources to justify the government in making a bold experiment in the way of government owned and managed ships to carry our products.

Better Prices For Crops

Banking and Business Interests Should Co-operate With the Farmers

At a meeting held recently in Winnipeg at which representatives of the farmers' organizations of Western Canada were present, the matter of prices likely to be received for the present crop was discussed. It was the unanimous opinion of those present that a heavy movement on the part of the farmers to sell their grain at the present time would be almost certain to force prices to a lower level, and that if a more leisurely method of marketing were followed by the farmers in the disposal of their grain a better average price all round would be secured for it.

While it was recognized that the matter of giving advice on the selling of grain is a difficult one, it was thought advisable by all present to make a public statement advising the farmers of Western Canada, as far as possible, to store a portion of their grain on their farms, and, in this way, spread the marketing of it over the next eight or ten months, rather than place it in immense quantities upon the market in the next few months with the certainty—as far as the present outlook is concerned—of bringing prices to a considerably lower level.

Lake and ocean boat space is more scarce than in previous years; rates for such space are higher than ever before; rates of exchange between this country and Europe are also more adverse than they have even been and undoubtedly the flooding of the market with grain immediately after threshing will mean that these charges which ultimately have to be paid by the farmer, will go higher than ever.

It was thought advisable to publicly request the co-operation of the banks and business interests generally in the matter. Their co-operation might take the form of extending the time for payment of liabilities that farmers might have to such banks or business interests, rather than to force the farmer to sell their grain at a sacrifice in order to meet liabilities falling due in October and November. The banks particularly by taking advantage of the powers recently conferred could make advances to farmers on the security of grain on the farm.

If this method of marketing can be followed, we feel certain that it will result in a greater monetary return for the crop to the farmers of Western Canada than will otherwise obtain, and it seems apparent that such a result will be a direct benefit to every business interest in the country, and at the same time will insure a steady flow of grain sufficient for the needs of the empire.

More leisurely marketing of our grain has always been advocated by the leaders of the farmers' organizations and we make this statement at the present time for the purpose of directing attention to this very important matter at a period when our crop is just beginning to move. We believe that if farmers follow our suggestion in large numbers that the result will prove that the scheme is far more practical than any other that could be suggested to insure a fair return for the crop.

Signed on behalf of the farmers' organizations:

Ja. Speckman, Pres. United Farmers of Alberta; P. D. Woolbridge, Sec. United Farmers of Alberta; John Maharg, Pres. Sask. Grain Growers' Association; J. B. Musselman, Sec. Sask. Grain Growers' Association; R. C. Henderson, Pres. Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; R. McKenzie, Sec. Man. Grain Growers' Association; C. Rice Jones, Pres. Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co.; Chas. A. Dunning, Gen. Manager, Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co.; T. A. Cregar, Pres. Grain Growers' Co. Ltd.

Considerable Impetus To General Trade

Canada's Prospects Are Warmly Eulogized

The London Observer has a lengthy article eulogizing the financial position and prospects of Canada. It says: "The Canadian harvest news is much liked, and is naturally having a material influence on prices. With a big surplus and high prices current owing to the Dardanelles being still unforgotten the Dominion should greatly benefit. Moreover, it is distinctly encouraging to learn that a considerable impetus has been given to general trade, and that the volume of orders from country districts is increasing largely."

"The immediate result is that Canadian Pacific and other Canadian railroad securities are making headway, and business is becoming more pronounced. The Canadian Pacific report gives timely reminder of economic being practised, and furnishes evidence of the confidence of the directors in their roads for the future."

"Owing to crop conditions and the period of enforced economy, severe curtailment is unnecessary. The outlay has helped to place the Dominion in a position to benefit decidedly from any improving profits, whether from war munitions, trade or the sale of foodstuffs."

Conservation and propagation of bird life go hand in hand, and the forces of destruction, disease and shooting must be limited and regulated until a balance is reached that will show an annual healthful increase.

Since the beginning of the war more than 100,000 British workmen have been transferred through the government labor exchanges to work on munition and other military labor.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR IS SHOWN TO REST ON GERMANY

GERMANS TRY TO CONCEAL DAMNING EVIDENCE

British Foreign Office Replies to Recent German Statements, in Which the Latter Have Endeavored to Place the Blame for Their Humiliating Position on Other Nations

In reply to recent German statements relating to the origin of the war, the British foreign office issued the following:

"First—The Germans maintain that the reason which led to the rejection of the proposal for a conference was the mobilization of Russia. In Paper Number 43 of our White Book, Sir G. Gasehen (British ambassador at Berlin) reported a conversation with the German secretary of state, refusing a conference."

"The secretary of state said that the suggested conference would practically amount to a court of arbitration and could not in his opinion be called together, except at the request of Austria and Russia. He maintained that such a conference was not practicable. He further said that if Russia mobilized against Germany the latter would have to follow suit. As when he refused a conference he referred to the possibility of Russian mobilization it cannot now be maintained that the reason for the refusal was the fact that Russia was mobilizing."

"As a matter of fact, the proposal for a conference was made July 26, 1914, and was refused by Germany July 27, 1914, while it was not until July 31 that orders were given for a general mobilization in Russia. On that day Germany presented an ultimatum to Russia requiring an undertaking that within 12 hours the Russian forces should be demobilized."

"Second—Doubt is thrown in Germany on the assurance we gave Bel-

gium in 1913 that we should not land troops in that country except in the case of violation of its territory by another power. Assurance was not only given to the Belgian minister but Sir F. Villiers gave Sir Edward Grey's record of it to the Belgian government at the time. The assurance appeared in the collected diplomatic documents. Why is it doubted? It is because the Germans have not allowed the reproduction of the document, which is so damning to their case."

"Third—The final interview between Sir Edward Grey and Prince Lichnowsky (German ambassador at London). This interview, purely private, was held at a private house and no record was made of it. But Sir E. Grey is certain that he never made the statement quoted by the North German Gazette with regard to the decisive factor in Great Britain's participation in the war, nor did he speak of mediation in favor of Germany. If need be, a fuller statement will be made in parliament on the subject."

"Fourth—The immediate cause of this war was the dispute between Austria and Serbia, which then turned into a dispute between Austria and Russia. Yet it is worthy of note that it was Germany who declared war against Russia and France. The Austrian ambassador remained in Petrograd after the German ambassador left. Germany declared war on Russia on August 1 and Austria on August 6, 1914."

French Airmen Use Liquid Air Bombs

It Has Contributed Largely to Success of Recent Raids Over German Positions

A well known French aviator describes how a 60 year old professor of science joined the air service as sub-lieutenant to try out a new liquid air bomb he had invented. A member of the Academy of Science and an officer of the Legion of Honor, the professor offered his bomb free on condition that he be allowed to direct the first military trial, but as the regulations forbid anyone, save a member of the army, taking war flights, he promptly volunteered and received a commission. He took the observer's seat in a biplane during operations near Hebuterne and accurately dropped a bomb weighing 100 pounds, on a chateau, the local Germans headquarters. When the smoke cleared away he saw the chateau had been practically demolished. The aviator asserts that the bomb is tenfold more destructive than the same weight of dynamite. The professor is now directing the manufacture of these bombs, which have contributed largely to the success of the recent raids by French airmen.

Phosphates of Lime Deposits

A Valuable Discovery is Made in the National Park at Banff

Frank D. Adams, Ph. D., dean of the faculty of applied science at McGill University, reports a valuable discovery of phosphate of lime made in the Banff National park by him, in company with W. J. Dick, mining engineer of the Commission of conservation. The discovery may have a far reaching effect on the grain growing industry of Canada, in view of this substance being the best known fertilizer. Its special value to western Canada is that it is practically the only thing that can be used to keep up the fertility of a soil that is being continually cropped.

The two men were sent out to look for phosphate of lime, following recent discoveries in the states of Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Montana. They believed that should the Rocky Mountains of Canada contain similar geological formations as the localities where the lime had been discovered they would also find deposits of the lime.

This proved to be the case. They went to Montana, examining the deposits near Butte, then passed into Canada, investigating the strata of the mountains in the North Kootenay pass, the Crow's Nest pass and the Banff National park. In the park they found the desired geological horizon, and eventually the lime.

Dr. Adams thinks the lime exists there in commercial quantities. There is no other known deposits along the north shore of the Ottawa river. It appears only on the eastern slope of the Rockies, where the rocks are carbonaceous.

Another interesting discovery made was the existence of three hitherto unrecorded coal seams near the summit of the South Kootenay pass. The geologists have reported to the commission of conservation and a statement will likely be issued shortly.

The farmer with the golden grain is the man who is to be envied this year. Alberta farmers are among the most fortunate people on the face of the earth and likewise among the best.—Calgary Albertan.

The Part Played By the Dominion

Canada Is Not Unduly Feeling the War Burden

Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce in the Canadian cabinet, in an interview, says: "One hundred and fifty thousand Canadians are on the battle line in Europe or being recruited and trained for the war." This statement is the first official announcement concerning the contribution of men Canada has made to the allies.

"Up to the present time Canada has trained over seventy thousand men and sent them to the front or base stations in Europe for further training," Sir George continued. "In addition, eighty thousand men are being recruited and trained in Canada. If occasion demands Canada can increase still further her assistance. Canada does this not simply to help the Mother country, but because the Dominion is part of the empire and shares its ideals and perils equally."

"Altogether it is probable that out of this co-operation in the struggle for existence of the British empire relations between the Overseas Dominions and the Mother Country will become closer than ever. What methods of organization will be needed to bring this about and give it articulation form are not worth while discussing now. That will remain for after consideration."

"Canada is not unduly feeling the burden of war, owing mainly to our large agricultural resources, and for the surplus of which the call is continuously and insistent, but whatever burdens Canada may be required to bear as a consequence of the present conditions, she will bear cheerfully and without murmuring."

Business Will Boom

Pessimists Will Receive a Severe Jolt This Winter

British war orders of \$280,000,000 and French, Italian and Russian contracts amounting in all to as much more, we may put the total money coming into the country and already here as not less than half a billion dollars. To this colossal amount must be added the value of the western wheat crop, the biggest in the history of the Dominion.

These two facts mean one thing only, namely, that business is bound to boom in the fall and winter. It is impossible that such vast sums of money should be coming here without influencing business enormously for the better. That is the answer to those pessimists who say that the coming winter is going to be without parallel for distress, unemployment and general hard times. Those firms which have preserved an optimistic outlook through the tight money and slack business period following on the outbreak of the war, are going to reap the advantage of their pluck and energy. Companies and individuals who have kept the flag flying in the lean times just after the commencement of the war and who have consistently kept themselves in the public eye, are the ones who are going to get the pickings soon when the good times break.

Let Ontario Give Thanks

There is in some quarters of Ontario loud complaint about the damage done to the crops by bad weather of late. Let any man who kicks about the damage done to crops just think for two minutes about Belgium or Poland and then thank heaven that it is only his crops that are damaged.—Brockville Times.

City Wife More Lonesome Than Farm Woman

Author Declares Monotonous Lives Abound in Nineteenth Ward, Chicago

The writer of early American life in the middle west and far west emphasizes the hardships suffered by the women pioneers who accompanied their husbands on the plunge into the "wilderness," and points to the wearying monotony of life led by women on the frontiers.

The student of agricultural society calls attention to the dreary life of women whose farmer husbands are unable to give them relief from the monotony of work on the farm.

And the traveller across the deserts which lie just east of the Pacific coast pities the women who must pass their lives in the monotony of sand and sun and does not marvel when he is told that many become "eccentric" and some actually insane under the terrific strain.

But according to Lucille M. Windette, who has just completed a series of investigations into the life of the working class, there are women living within the boundaries of the second largest city in the country whose lives are just as dreary, just as monotonous, just as maddening as the lives of the pioneer women, the women of the farm, and the women of the desert.

Miss Windette's investigations were confined chiefly to the Nineteenth ward where conditions were found typical of those in many other parts of Chicago. In her report, which is entitled "Life and Work Among Our Neighbors," she reviews in detail the various phases of life among the working people.

Here are some of her conclusions:

"No thoughtful person can fail to be struck by the monotony which characterizes the life of most married women in the working class. This is less marked in the more typical slum districts, where the life is lived more in common. But the women are little better than shut-ins, who live in these streets and spend the whole day indoors, when their husbands are at work.

"The young mother who has all the care of a growing family of children, has little opportunity for visiting about. She may step into her neighbor's house, or meet others in the yard or on the front doorstep to gossip, but rarely does she go farther, and if she is able to get away for a holiday or an evening at the movies she must usually take the baby with her.

"Education, as a rule so limited among both Jewish and Italian women, sadly narrows their own resources, and in the deadening monotony of their lives, these women too often become hopeless drudges.

"Where there are three or four young children, especially babies in arms, illness or financial loss falls heavily upon the mother, who has then to be nurse, cook, and housemaid all in one, without proper means to support either the children or herself. To this cooking and washing for men lodgers is generally added, who, if unemployed, stay about the house.

"Jewish women have much more freedom than the Italian women, who can decide nothing about the house children, or even spend a penny without the husband's consent. The Jewish wife often works with her husband, and thus ships make the living. The Jewish people like to live well, and the women are exceedingly fond of jewellery and fine clothes.

"Mothers' club, are conducted at Hull house and at most of the settlements and missions in the neighborhood. Few learn to speak English, but a limited vocabulary is gained by contact with other women and a small circle of new friends. An acquaintance who conducts a weekly meeting of the class under consideration reports that the hour thus spent is remarked as the one pleasure in the week and the only time when the burden of housework is laid aside."—Chicago Tribune.

The Banker-Farmer Get-Together

"If any two men go hand in hand, and play a large part in the matter of good times, they are the farmer and the banker," said B. F. Harris of Illinois, at the recent Banker-Farmer conference at Chicago. Throughout the United States bankers are making a resolute effort to examine farming through the lens of a microscope instead of through the wrong end of a telescope.

Barton W. Currie went to this Banker-Farmer conference and learned a lot of things about the bankers' efforts to come to a better understanding with the farmers. "Our primary purpose is to educate the banker, not the farmer," said one delegate.

Seed Potatoes

It has been quite generally believed that a small potato seed will yield just as large a crop as large tubers. Extensive tests made at the South Dakota experiment station, however, prove quite conclusively that this theory is not true in practice. In these experiments the use of sizeable seed produced a greater proportion of potatoes of desirable size than the use of culls. The type of potatoes produced from culls used as seed is measurably smaller, in the first generation, from those produced from selected tubers. The results of this experiment furnish quantitative evidence that the use of culls for seed causes potatoes to run out. Not only is the type of potatoes produced from selected seed larger than from culls, says the experimenters, but also the average weight of tubers produced is greater.

"Another new hat! You should really save your money, with the price of everything going up."

"But why? The longer I save it, the less I can buy with it."

Conserve Resources

Conservation of All Our Resources of Vital Necessity During War Times

Sir Edward Carson in his stirring manifesto on the first year of the war from the British viewpoint says that nobody knows how long the struggle will continue, but that the allies will never agree to peace until all their demands are satisfied.

That is the situation in plain language. The only thing that can bring about peace without the attainment of the object each country is fighting for is exhaustion, or a decisive beating. The character of the warfare and the employment of such vast numbers of troops preclude the possibility of a single engagement decisive in its nature. The struggle may, and will, be marked by many great individual conflicts, but the chief factor will be the endurance of the belligerents; the nation, or combination of nations, with the superior staying power will emerge victorious.

It is up to us all to aid in the result by every possible conservation of our resources. The Germans have eliminated waste, and are thereby that much better prepared to continue the struggle; without this genius for organizing the Austro-German forces would today be in a desperate position in all likelihood.

There are countless ways wherein we might profitably emulate the enemy. The matter of alcoholic consumption is one of these. It is undeniable that money spent for liquor ordinarily brings no return of usefulness to the consumer or purchaser. So far as concerns the consumer the money is completely wasted, its expenditure resulting merely in the gratification of an appetite. The government gets a certain tax from the manufacture and sale of liquor, and this is often advanced as an economic argument, but the remainder of the cost is purely a drain on the resources of the individual, and thus also the nation, without any useful return to either.

Would not the present be an auspicious time to begin a movement to impress upon all the advantages from a personal and a patriotic standpoint of abstaining from liquor? The sheer waste of money in Canada in the purchase and consumption of liquor, to say nothing of its other undeniable effects, at a time when every good citizen should be straining every nerve to conserve the resources of the country is lamentable. Do we like our beverage better than our country? Do we care less for Canada than the average German cares for the fatherland?—Ottawa Citizen.

French Determination

Are Acting as Though War Was Going on For Five Years, Says Kipling

Following are extracts from a private letter from Rudyard Kipling, visiting the French front:

"I thought I realized something of what was being done by France. I see I am now only beginning to understand what France is doing. France is not merely fighting this war. She is living it—living it with gayety and a high heart that doesn't for a second hide the cold, deadly earnestness and tenacity of her purpose. I can testify that they bear themselves, men and women equally, resolute, without pride or self pity.

"We had tea the other day in a town which the Bosches shelled because it is full of women and children, and has a fine old church. The cellars of the houses were a hospital, but no one around that cheery table upstairs suggested or even hinted at the perpetual strain under which they live. So far as I can see, there is not a single individual from one end of France to the other who is not colored, guided and soaked through by their strong determination.

"The readiness and endurance and again the lightheartedness among them is marvellous. They don't stop to argue about things. They are agreed that the only good Bosche is a dead Bosche, and joyously and zealously do their best to make it so.

"I think their abundant health and poise and 'devil' struck me most. Next was the state of their trenches, which are built and drained and kept as though the war is going on for the next five years. I had the luck to see a very rare thing in this war—the review of an army of 40,000 on parade. There is no ceremonial; simply the passing of hard bitten fighting men, that made it all the more impressive."

John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, said at the Lake Mohonk arbitration conference: "The day is not yet come when violence and oppression will melt away before right like the plumber's bill. Like, I repeat, the plumber's bill. For a plumber, you know, once presented to a millionaire a bill for \$100 for mending a pipe. But the millionaire handed the plumber a dollar note and said serenely: 'Receipt that bill for yours in full.'"

"But—but," said the plumber.

"Receipt it in full," the millionaire repeated. "I used to be a plumber myself."

The plumber at this gave a great start, receipted the bill and handed the millionaire 50 cents change.

Postponed Preserving

Instead of making tomato preserves in the autumn some housekeepers prefer to can the tomatoes then and use them in the winter to make preserves from time to time as wanted. To one can of tomatoes when using them in this way, an equal weight of sugar, and one sliced lemon, and cook until the lemon rind is transparent.

Improving Live Stock

Good Work in Connection With Diversified Farming in Saskatchewan

The live stock branch of the department of agriculture for Saskatchewan distributed during July and August over three hundred head of high grade cattle and purebred cattle to the farmers in the province. This represents an outlay of over \$30,000 which the farmers have made to improve their herds.

The high grade dairy cattle consisted mainly of Holsteins and Short-horns, mostly females, to improve the dairy strain of Saskatchewan cattle. Seventy-five pure bred bulls were brought from the best herds in Ontario at a cost of over \$14,000 and are now at the head of new herds in Saskatchewan.

This indicates to a great degree what trend the farmers are taking, says P. F. Brett, acting live stock commissioner, and shows plainly that within a very short time Saskatchewan will have diversified farming.

Besides the cattle, sheep and swine which the department distributes in the province, private individuals have taken the matter of importing horses very seriously and the province stands today with as good a class of horses as can be found in Canada. In fact, it is believed that the Clydesdale horses of the province cannot be improved on, as the very best sires of the British Isles have been brought here and their progeny in open competition have taken championship after championship.

From present indications the distribution of sheep will involve doubling the number of animals, which have been brought to the province in former years. As compared to last year, the increase will be fully 100 per cent. Grade range ewes from the western ranches will be brought the farmers of the middle and eastern sections and purebred rams will be secured from Ontario. During the last two years there has been a great interest taken in the sheep-raising industry and the result is that thousands of requests have reached the live stock branch this year for good sheep to strengthen the flocks which now exist. With the increase in the price of wool, farmers have found it profitable to engage in the industry and the impetus given by the department has had great beneficial effects and results.

Allowance for Canadians

Will be Paid \$1.75 a Week Through United States Ambassador at Berlin

The Canadian prisoners of war in Germany are to receive \$1.75 a week spending money. Negotiations between the British and German governments have resulted in an arrangement by which the British government will forward seven shillings a week (approximately \$1.75) to each of its soldiers now prisoners of war in Germany. The money will be sent to American Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, who will see that the money reaches the British and Canadian prisoners. The money for the Canadians, while sent with that for the other British soldiers in Germany, will be provided by the Canadian government.

This will be good news to the friends in this country of Canadians who were captured. Previous to this arrangement, the prisoners in Germany received no money at all as it is the rule that when a soldier is captured, his pay stops.

Notice of the arrangement has just been received by the militia department. The boys in Germany will have \$1.75 with which to buy extras each week. Reports received for Germany through the American ambassador show that the prisoners are fairly well treated in that country. Their rations are very plain but of a fair quality, and with the weekly allowance their position will not be so bad.

Burning Metal Is Used With Shrapnel

The correspondent of the London Morning Post at Petrograd sends the following: "A new application is reported of the German invention I have previously mentioned. It serves to show how German develops the scientific side of her efforts as the war proceeds.

The incendiary fire bombs, which contain some composition producing sufficient heat to start a flame in anything that will burn, are now familiar. The Germans have invented a method of using something similar in the form of, or combined with, shrapnel.

"Reports say any man struck by shrapnel from these things is terribly burned, the burns often proving fatal, even when only a limb is struck.

"Presumably phosphorus enters into the composition of this new weapon, as also do certain poisonous bullets."

A Bump For Science

A small boy ramblod into a grocery store, followed by the usual dog, and stepped up to where the proprietor was busy wrapping something on the counter.

"Hello, Mr. Jones," said the boy, glancing toward the cake box. "Give us a peck of potatoes, please."

"All right," returned the grocer, proceeding to measure out the tubers, "and while I am getting them out look at them and think. Did it ever occur to you that they contain water, sugar and starch?"

"No," answered the boy. "I never heard anything about your potatoes, but everybody says there's peas and beans in your coffee and sand in your sugar."

When I came out of church on Sunday I found my horse fast asleep in the shed.

Why, he couldn't hear the sermon there, could he?

A Homestead Suggestion

Plan Advanced to Keep Homesteaders on the Land

There is no greater obstacle to the real progress of the Canadian west than the prevalence of absenteeism. The effect of this is to keep settlers apart from one another, to hinder co-operation in the improvement of roads, and to interfere with the work of churches and schools. There will always be a certain amount of isolation to settlers, because of large farms but that is more easily tolerated than the disability inflicted on them by the intervention of lots the owners of which do not either occupy them or find others who are willing to do so.

A suggestion has been sent out in circular signed by President Marnock of the Lethbridge board of trade to the effect that "service on established farms, duly certified by farmers," or "attendance at agricultural schools or colleges, with certificates of efficiency" might be allowed to count as part of the homestead duties at present required. Without going into the merits of these proposals it is necessary to consider whether they would not tend to aggravate the evils of absenteeism by lessening the time during which the homesteader is required to live in good faith on his land.

It is perfectly obvious that the homestead regulations are loosely enforced, or there would be less vacant and uncultivated land in the west. The minister of the interior ought to be able to devise some means of lessening absenteeism, and to obtain from parliament legislation likely to be effective in securing the desired result. No owner should be able to hold land unused, and the most effective way to constrain the owner to cultivate and crop his land is to impose on it such a tax as would deprive him of the "unearned increment" he hopes to enjoy at the expense of the community.—Toronto Globe.

Strong Flavored Vegetables

Method of Cooking Vegetables That Can Be Recommended

The many people who believe they can not eat cabbage, cauliflower, onions, and turnips, without suffering from indigestion, and the many others who do not like these strong flavored vegetables, which are very valuable in the diet, should change their method of cooking them, suggests Miss Oberlin of Colorado Agricultural College.

Use a large quantity of water in proportion to the quantity of vegetables to be cooked. To prepare creamed cabbage, cut the cabbage, not too fine, with a knife. Have two quarts of slightly salted water boiling rapidly, add one quart of coarsely cut cabbage. Boil uncovered, until the cabbage is tender when tried with a fork. Drain at once and add one cup of medium white sauce. The mixture may then be placed in a well buttered baking dish, covered with buttered crumbs, and browned in a moderate oven.

Onions, cauliflower and turnips may be prepared in the same way. Small onions should be boiled whole, larger ones cut in quarters, cauliflower may be left in the head or broken into small pieces; and turnips should be cut in cubes.

The advantages of this method of cooking are: The vegetable stays white or pale green in color, the odor in the house is not disagreeable, the flavour is much better and the food more easily digested than when a covered kettle or fireless cooker is used.—Farm and Dairy.

Giants in the Garden of Eden

A story of how the 2nd Dorsets engaged the Stamboul Guards in the Persian Gulf is told in a letter received by Mrs. Woolfrics, of Church Knowle (Dorset, Eng.), from her son, whose death from wounds has since been reported on the hospital ship Madras. "I don't think I have told you where we are in this country, as, of course, I am not allowed to, but we are really at present in the Garden of Eden. All you can see for miles and miles are date trees, which run about a mile inland, and when we leave that there is the open desert for thousands of miles, which is now covered with water for several miles. We had to march 15 miles the other day, and the water was up round our waists. . . . Four days the battle lasted. . . . It was all the best of the Turkish army, and the prisoners we captured told us they were all picked men. You should have seen them—big, smart men they are; 6 ft. 3 in., was the shortest man I saw amongst them. It was what they call the Stamboul Guards. But still, with all their best men, they could not get the best of the English, and they never will. Our regiment is pretty well done up after the last battle. We have always been in the thick of it from the start."

Virtues of the Homely Onion

Onions supply a complete cure in themselves for cold, as well as being a wonderful remedy in cases of insomnia. An onion cure breakfast includes a poached egg on toast, three tablespoons of fried onions and a cup of coffee. Luncheon of sandwiches made of brown bread, buttered, and filled with fine chopped raw onion, seasoned with salt and pepper make the second meal on the schedule.

For the supper, the onion may be fried as for breakfast, and eaten with a chop and a baked potato. The efficacy of onions is well known to the singers of Italy and Spain, who eat the mevery day to improve the quality of their voices and keep them smooth. Onion plasters are prescribed to break up hard coughs. They are made of fried onion placed between two slices of old muslin. The plaster is kept quite hot until the patient is snugly in bed, when it is placed on the chest, to stay over night. Onion syrup is claimed by some to be unequalled as a cure for a bad cold in the head.

Storing Green Tomatoes

There is usually a large quantity of green tomatoes still on the vines in the fall, and the full sized ones can be packed in shallow boxes with paper between the layers, and kept in a cool, dark place. Later in the season bring out a few at a time to ripen in the window of a warm room.

Bill—"Ere, Sam, what are you putting on all of those coats for?"

Sam—"It's like this, Bill, I'm going to paint my fence, and it says on the tin: 'To obtain good results put on three or more coats.' And that's what I'm doing."

Bill—"Ere, Sam, what are you putting on all of those coats for?"

Sam—"It's like this, Bill, I'm going to paint my fence, and it says on the tin: 'To obtain good results put on three or more coats.' And that's what I'm doing."

Passing of the Poison Match

The White Phosphorus Act Passed for the Protection of Workers

"The match trade is passing through a crisis in its history, and the changes involved in the manufacture of matches in Canada by the passing of the 'White Phosphorus Act'—which became operative on 1st Jan. of this year—are the greatest yet known in that trade," remarked a wholesale dealer to the Star.

"It may be of interest to trace the development of the match from the long by-gone days, when matches were so rare and expensive that only a few were used upon the highest occasions in the parlor or best room of the house, and they thus became known as 'Parlor' matches. Long before the invention and introduction of matches, the red Indians on this side of the Atlantic obtained flame by friction, rubbing two pieces of hard wood together; while our forefathers in the old land used for the same purpose, flint, steel and a tinder box. Sparks from the flint were directed into the tinder and then blown to a flame. Tinder was simply partly burnt linen rags, and was always contained in a tin box. It was a very primitive process, but all lighting and heating appliances of those days were primitive. Fires in the homes of North Britain were allowed to go out only once a year, on the eve of All Hallows or 'Hallow E'en'."

"Hallow E'en," which is still observed in many districts there, is believed to be a relic of the ancient Druids—the priests going their rounds on that eve and rekindling the fires in the homes with fire from a sacred vessel. This ceremony also had the virtue of keeping 'witches' at bay for the ensuing year. Fires were of peat and wood and were built upon the open hearth, and damped down nightly with ashes, and kept alive till next morning.

"Many people are still alive who remember the 'pulp man' and the 'olly cruil.' The former was a piece of cleft iron stuck in a wooden prop 4 or 5 feet and it held a piece of burning resinous wood, which fitfully lighted a very limited circle. It was named the 'pulp man' because it took the place of the tramp who, before its invention, held aloft the torch, and was afterwards rewarded by getting his own supper in the dark. The 'olly cruil' was a step in advance of the 'pulp man' and was two iron shells on an iron stem; the upper shells held a supply of fish oil, while a strip of rag or the pith of a rush served for a wick. The flame was steady, but smoky, faint and often 'smelly.' It is, however, the evolution of the match we are tracing, and it first came into use about these times.

"The first matches offered for sale in North Britain were rough splints of resinous wood dipped in sulphur. They were packed 12 in a wooden cylinder along with a strip of very coarse sandpaper and retailed at one penny, or two cents per box. To operate them the sandpaper was held firmly between the finger and thumb of one hand, the head of the match was inserted between its folds, then drawn sharply out with the other hand, and with a sputter, a loud crackling noise and horrible sulphurous fumes, a flame was obtained. The whole process was considered so 'fearful and wonderful' that no suitable name for the match could be found outside the infernal regions, and it was named the 'lucifer' match. The extraordinary development of the match will thus readily be realized, when today 500 silent parlor matches, all absolutely perfect and contained in a neat and artistic fibre box, are retailed at five cents, or 1 cent per 100.

"It is generally conceded that this match holds the first place for quality. It is double-tipped and thus safe from ignition, unless the very tip is subjected to friction. It is impregnated to eliminate after-glow, and is the result of many years of infinite care, thought and ingenuity to say nothing of the thousands of dollars spent in its production.

"How then does the passing of the white phosphorus act affect these matches? In all the best matches manufactured prior to Jan., 1915, the tip of the match contained phosphorus in its composition and the result was a really fine match—smooth, silent, effective, and as near to perfection as skill could bring it. Since that date, however, the use of phosphorus is prohibited in the factory, although existing stocks of phosphorus matches may be cleared by both wholesale and retail matches during the present year. The new non-poisonous match is equally good of course and strikes equally well upon any rough surface, although it is much less sensitive to friction when struck upon cloth. This feature of the case is all-important as a large proportion of all matches used are struck by smokers and others on a leg of the pants. The new match will not readily strike there; moreover every stroke of the match leaves an ugly mark and the practice, if continued, soon destroys the fabric altogether.

"Smokers ought, therefore, to use small pocket boxes containing 50 to 100 matches, and as these boxes are well provided with a striker, the difficulties of the situation disappear at once. This course would be the salvation of the pants; would save the absolutely innocent grocer many bitter and unreasonable complaints; and would effectually prevent many excellent matches being lost by their heads flying off when struck savagely upon the pants.

"The White Phosphorus Act was passed for the protection of the workers in match factories. In the course of their duties they constantly breathe the fumes of phosphorus, and in a few years, at the farthest, they had to give up this work or become af-

fectured by necrosis—commonly called 'fossy jaw'—a very painful and loathsome disease of the bones antecedent to the nostrils and mouth.

"Seeing then that the benefit coming—in the train of the white phosphorus act—to the thousands employed at match making, and so great, the public surely will not demur at a slight inconvenience for a time. The inconvenience will only be temporary—for highly skilled experts are working constantly to bring the new non-poisonous match up to the standard of its predecessor, and soon it will be as before in every respect. It must also be remembered that against the enormous costs incurred in perfecting the new match, manufacturers get no return whatever, and they are entitled to some consideration meantime upon that score. There is no hope of outside help in the matter as the white phosphorus act also prohibits the importation of matches containing phosphorus into Canada. So we must meekly wait for the perfecting of the new match or go back to the days and methods of the Druids and carry a live coal in a metal pot for lighting purposes."

Millions Spent In Advertising

John Bull Has Become the Greatest Advertiser on Earth

How many million dollars the British government has spent in advertising during the first year of the war no expert accountant has yet had the facilities to estimate. It is a safe statement, however, that no nation ever spent one-tenth as much on printers' ink in the same period.

Kitchener's army has been raised chiefly by advertising. Full page, half page and smaller advertisements in the papers are almost daily occurrences. The billboards have been covered with the greatest variety of posters any advertiser ever produced. A collection of these would reveal every play of ingenious appeal advertising experts are capable of inventing. The signs on trams, busses and private motorcars increase rather than decrease as the war continues. There are appeals for recruits in prose and verse, in cartoons and suggestive picturing—all dressed as attractively as colored inks and trained advertising men could make them.

The recent big war loan, the largest in the history of governmental borrowings, was the occasion of another tremendous advertising campaign. Even the big advertisers, who have contracts for the outside pages of the dailies, were pushed into the inside as that John Bull could ask Britons to pour their savings into the nation's till. If the public had not become accustomed to Great Britain as a big advertiser because of the proportions of the army recruiting crusade, the dimensions of this campaign of advertising for money would have seemed startling, for in itself it was altogether without precedent among nations before this war.

Now there are signs of a third big advertising movement by Great Britain in its "thrill campaign." Already the posters are urging people to eat less meat, to eat more vegetables, to insist that each loaf of bread weigh two pounds, to report any dealer trying to sell a smaller loaf, and giving similar advice as to economical house-keeping. This third campaign on the part of an empire hitherto regarded as conservative, and not given to modern or sensational methods, has not yet reached the proportions of the other two—the campaign for recruits and the campaign for money—but it is in embryo still.

All the patent medicine and breakfast food advertisers in the United States must take a "back seat" compared to the British empire now, when the dimensions, cost or character of display advertising is in question. John Bull has become the greatest advertiser on earth.

Conquest, Not Colonization

Wherever Germans Go, They Carry Secret and Hostile Designs Against Their Neighbors

Great Britain would never have engaged in war for the purpose of territorial aggrandizement. The main concern of the empire is not extension of area but consolidation and development along the line of free self-government and co-operation. But it has every day become increasingly evident that the German menace was not confined to Europe. Wherever Germans have gone, whether as conquerors, they have carried with them secret and hostile designs against their neighbors. They spent millions on millions, not to render their colonies self-supporting, but to make them bases for aggressive action. It was all part and parcel of their dream of a world where Germany would occupy the throne and levy tribute from vassal nations.

Nowhere has the mischievous activity of the Germans been more signally unveiled than in Africa, where they were willingly given an opportunity to take their place in the sun. The parts of Africa best suited for white settlement had long been pre-empted when they entered the field. But in the southwest they had a territory furnishing a certain opportunity for the building up of a real colony. But here as in their tropical and sub-tropical possessions on the same continent they pursued the methods of the plotter and intriguer rather than those of the builder and maker. With complete disregard of the problem offered by the large native population, Germany compelled them into a condition nothing removed from slavery and murdered and plundered at will. In self-defence the European nations that have African possessions must require German withdrawal from that continent. —Toronto World.

Machine Guns Are Effective

Germans Are Using 40,000 of These Weapons

Discussing machine guns the Army and Navy Gazette says: "Some enthusiastic statistician has estimated that on the German front, from the channel to the borders of Switzerland, we and our allies now are confronted by some 40,000 machine guns of different models. This means that there is rather more than one machine gun for every forty men, taking the enemy's number in the west at one and a half million, or one machine gun for every twenty-five yards of front. We have no means of knowing whether this estimate is or is not substantially correct but we do know that Germany entered upon the war with a more correct idea than any of her opponents then possessed of the possibilities of these guns under certain conditions of warfare, with a much larger number of them per thousand bayonets than either the British or the French had, and with an enormous reserve in Germany gradually transferred to advanced bases at convenient places along the front.

"In the April number of Cornhill there was a very illuminating article on 'German machine guns in the trenches,' and in the introduction to this contributed by Lord Sydenham, he enumerated several surprises which the enemy had prepared for British undoing, and while pointing out how many of these had failed in whole or in part to produce the moral and material results which had been hoped for, he was compelled to admit that in the handling and tactics of machine guns, however, the Germans had been under no delusion when they had elevated these weapons almost into a new arm. They have employed these guns in very large numbers and with great effect, and since the German retreat ceased on the Aisne and the long protracted phase of trench warfare began, machine guns have been so used as to inflict upon us very heavy losses and to bring to a standstill some of our most carefully prepared and boldly executed attacks.

"Since the cessation of the war in the far east the Germans have made a special study equally of the mechanics and of the tactics of the machine gun; they introduced a very light model of the weapon and they entrusted the handling of it to experts. They have used it for high-class sniping, both by day and by night; they have employed machine guns to enfilade their first line trenches, so as to wipe out attacks which may overwhelm its defenders; they have used them in concealment in rear, and with great boldness well to the front in the firing lines; while in the offensive-defensive the guns have been used to produce the fire effect of large reinforcements at critical moments. In fact, as has been truthfully observed, the Germans use their machine guns not merely as a weapon of opportunity, but as one that creates its opportunities; and it is, perhaps, not overstating the case to say that while we hold our trenches with infantry, the Germans hold theirs with guns and Maxim's, so that while their ordinary daily wastage is less, comparatively, than ours they are able to transfer their infantry, without excessive risk, and to reinforce threatened or weakened sections of their line.

"We have of late greatly augmented the number of our machine guns with our troops, and are supplying better and lighter models; we are doing much at home and in the field itself to increase the mechanical and tactical skill of our machine gunners; and though we may not be able, and probably do not intend, to increase the number of these weapons up to one per every forty men, we may remember that the machine gun is after all, a weapon rather of defence than of offence, and that from the time when the present siege warfare comes to an end, much of the war value of the machine gun will have fallen away from it."

Farm Wife's Catechism

Homely Thoughts For the Good Housewife to Ponder Over

Are we living up to our own ideals or our neighbor's expectations? Am I so wasting energy on the non-essentials that I have not time and thought for the vital comradeship which I owe my family?

Do I live up to my faith that the best is none too good for the family and do I make life for the loved ones, and make special efforts for outsiders?

Are we all as mindful of the little courtesies to one another as we are of the formalities observed with guests?

Are my children's surroundings such that they may become as healthy as they should?

Is my home comfortable, attractive, "home-like" and easily kept clean?

Does it fret me when the children and men folk leave things in disorder? Am I putting my desire for order ahead of their enjoyment of the informal home life?

Am I glad to entertain those who drop in unceremoniously and conscious that the "clean dirt" of a lived-in house is no reflection upon my housekeeping?

Is there a place on the farmstead which I'd be ashamed to have seen? Am I giving myself the best that is in me to my family, or am I paying so much attention to the routine of life, that I am too tired to be more than a "clavay"?—Farm and Dairy.

First Fan—Does your gail under-stand baseball?

Second Fan—Naw. She don't know no more about de game dan an umpire.

A Gallant Soldier

Trip of 250 Yards Under Fire Wins the Victoria Cross

It is no easy task to travel two hundred and fifty yards without taking cover in the face of a deadly rifle fire, and when heavy cases of bombs have to be dragged along it can be understood how only two men of a party of ten reached the goal. How such a terrible journey came to be made and why the men who made it were all awarded medals is vividly told in a recent issue of the London Times.

"On this day," says the newspaper, "a company of the Fifteenth Sikhs under Captain K. Hyde-Cates relieved a portion of the First Battalion Light Infantry in a section of a trench known as the 'Glory Hole,' near the Ferme du Bois on the right of the Indian army corps' front. Furious fighting had been in progress here for some time. The situation at the moment of relief was that we had taken and occupied a section of the German trench, a portion of the same trench on our left being still held by the enemy, who had succeeded in erecting a barrier between themselves and our men.

"In the early morning, Captain Cates observed that attempts were being made to reinforce the enemy in the trench. A short time afterward the attack began by heavy bombardment to which the Fifteenth replied vigorously and succeeded in holding their own until noon when the position became critical as our dry bombs had been expended and those that had become wet from rain were useless.

"It was then resolved to attempt to relieve the situation by sending up a bombing party from the reserve trenches. Two previous attempts had been made by the Highland Light Infantry, but both had failed. Lieutenant Smyth, a young officer of twenty-one, was ordered to take command of the party. Lieutenant Smyth and his party of ten men started at two o'clock in the afternoon to cover the 250 yards which intervened between them and our trench, taking with them two boxes of ninety-six bombs.

"The ground to be covered was absolutely open, devoid of all natural cover. The only possible shelter from the frightful fire which met the party as soon as they were over our parapet was an old broken down trench, which at the best of times was hardly knee deep, but now in places it was filled almost to the top with the dead bodies of the Highland Light Infantry, Worcesters, Indians and Germans.

"Dropping over our parapet, they wriggled their way through the mud, pulling and pushing the boxes with them until they reached the scanty shelter of the old trench. Parris had been attached to the front of the boxes. By means of these the men in front pulled the boxes along over and through the dead bodies, while those in the rear pushed with all their might. After they had accomplished 100 yards of their journey only Lieutenant Smyth and six men were left to get the boxes along.

"In ordinary circumstances four men are required to handle a box of bombs. However, the survivors crawling on and on until just before they reached the end of the trench the party had dwindled to two, Lieutenant Smyth and Sepoy Lal Singh. The second box of bombs had therefore to be abandoned, and to haul even one box of bombs along in the face of such difficulties appeared an impossible task. Lieutenant Smyth and Lal Singh emerged, wriggling painfully along in the open, where they were met with an increased blast of fire. Surviving this, they crawled on, only to be confronted with a small stream which was just too deep to wade.

"Still they crawled on and on in full view of the enemy, now at close quarters, until they came to a point in the stream which was just fordable. Across this they struggled with their valuable burden, and in a few yards they were among their friends in our trench, both untouched, although their clothes were perforated with bullet holes. Sad to relate, shortly after reaching the trench the gallant Sepoy Lal Singh was killed.

"It can therefore be readily understood how our men rejoiced that Lieutenant Smyth's gallantry had been rewarded with a V.C. Each of the brave men with him was awarded the Indian Distinguished Service medal. The men in the regiment believe that Lieutenant Smyth bears a charmed life. He has had his cap blown off by shells five times, has had bullets through his clothes, and lately while he was lighting a cigarette, the match was taken out of his fingers by a bullet."

May Join Confederation

Old Prejudices Have Passed Away by the Influences of the War

There is a renewed hope in Canada that before long Newfoundland will enter confederation, and thus round out the Dominion. The old time provincial antipathies have been swept away by the co-operation in the war, and the ancient colony now realizes that its future safety and prosperity is in the Dominion. The imperial and Dominion authorities would welcome the entrance of Newfoundland into confederation and will encourage such action. To Canada, for defense, both naval and military, Newfoundland is necessary for safety. It holds the key to the St. Lawrence, the great Canadian artery of commerce.

That old prejudices have passed away is seen by the men of Newfoundland serving in the Canadian navy and army. There are no better sailors than the fishermen, and they would supply Canada with a naval reserve now much needed.

The Ottawa government is expected to be willing to effect an arrangement if the terms can be made agreeable.

The Better Farming Trains

Successful Itinerary Completed Over Canadian Northern Lines

The better farming trains operated over the lines of the railways in the prairie provinces, appear to be meeting with a considerable measure of success and provincial agricultural authorities are convinced that the work so carried on will result in the spread of better agricultural practices throughout the country.

When such a lecture train completed its itinerary over the lines of the Canadian Northern in Saskatchewan recently, a compilation of statistics showed that, in all, 10,464 persons had boarded the cars at the various stopping places, thirty-four in number, and that of this total, approximately forty-five hundred were men, thirty-five hundred women and the remainder children. The weather was unfavorable most of the time. At some of the points when lectures were given rain fell continually and a great many people were unable to attend on account of the conditions of the roads. The Saskatchewan government representatives expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the attention given the train under the circumstances.

The Canadian Northern Railway train was made up of standard sleeping and dining cars, a nursing car, household science cars, model farm car, crop production car, boys' and girls' car, colonist car, refrigerator car and a water car. Designation streamers were attached to the outside of the cars with lettering in letters large enough to be easily read, and when the train stopped at a station there was no confusion among the people. The children gravitated naturally to the boys' and girls' car, where lantern slides and various birds and insects were thrown on the screen and their good and bad traits explained. The older people, bent on more serious matters, were accordingly enabled to give close attention to the lectures in the other cars.

The "Crop Production Car" contained samples, mounted of flax, oats, alfalfa, western rye grass, wheat, millet, peas, barley, broom grass and clover. There were also illustrations of alfalfa in rows, of alfalfa seed cutting; alfalfa for seed; classes of barley; sample of corn; classes of wheat. There also were descriptive charts illustrative of experiments of cropping fallowed land during a dry year as against plowing fallow when land is free from grass and other perennial plants; early as against late fall cultivation; effect of harrowing on yield of wheat; wheat yields on stubble land; alfalfa for forage and seed; influence of tillage on 1914 wheat yields; rates of seeding concerning heavy and light seeding in wet and dry seasons; effect of packing for second crop of wheat; effect of harrowing on fall-cultivated land, and charts showing relative increase in production under different soil cultivation.

The model farm car, contained sections of barn showing method of bracing; sheep barn; cow stall; pig pen; split log drag; fence; home-made cattle station; photos of all kinds of stock and mountings of soil products. This car also contained the poultry section, showing model of portable poultry house; photographs of the different kinds of fowls; Saskatchewan trap nest; fattening crate; feed hopper for use on range; oats sprouter; hen coop; Cornell trap nest; New-maine trap nest; result of experiments showing the effect of water glass and lime water on egg preservation; complete surgical outfit for operating on fowls and sample of proper food for fowls. In addition, the literature was in this car, and printed matter pertaining to agriculture was freely distributed.

The nursery car was equipped with sand boxes, toys and made-up beds. This car was also a valuable addition to the train; mothers were able to leave their children in car and attend lectures without the usual annoyance.

The chief speakers included: The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, Regina; A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture, Regina; W. W. Thompson, director co-operative organization, department of agriculture, Regina; Professor John Bracken, charge field husbandry, Agricultural College, Saskatoon, Sask.; F. H. Reed, ex-representative Dominion seed branch, Regina; A. Phillips, representing poultry husbandry, department of agriculture, Rosthern, Sask.; P. Stewart, district representative, Ontario department of agriculture, Kenora, Ont.; Mrs. Jean Archibald, professor household science, Saskatoon; and Miss E. Thompson, lecturer on care of children, Saskatoon.

The lectures usually required three hours in each town, and longer in some cases, owing to the late arrival of some of the visitors. The usual procedure was to keep the car closed for a few minutes after arrival, and until the people had gathered, when the cars would be opened and the audience distributed. Mr. Reed was generally the first speaker and lectured on the crop production and other points of field husbandry, followed by Prof. Bracken, who dealt with soil cultivation. Mr. Mooney lectured on the eradication of obnoxious weeds. The Hon. Mr. Motherwell dealt with general farming conditions. Mr. Stewart spoke on stock raising and dairying and at several points gave demonstrations of milk testing. Mr. A. Fawcett looked after the model farm car, and answered questions regarding building matters. Mr. Phillips lectured on poultry raising and egg preservation and at the principal points gave demonstrations of the killing, plucking and preparing of chickens for market. Mrs. Archibald lectured on household science and gave demonstrations in cooking.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"You see, I have already adapted myself to circumstances," she said when Geoffrey had asked politely and feelingly after the injured foot. "The donkey and are old friends and Jessop got the cart for me. So I am all right. By the way, what is it I hear about your finding a body down on the sands?"

"It is quite true," Geoffrey said gravely. "The body of Dr. Tchigor-sky."

"Tchigor-sky! Dr. Tchigor-sky! Do you really mean that?"

The smooth velvet voice had risen to a hoarse scream. Disappointment, joy, relief danced across the woman's gleaming eyes. For the moment she seemed to forget that she had a companion.

"What a dreadful thing!" she said catching her natural voice again. "How did it happen?"

Geoffrey gave her the details without flinching.

"It was a bit of shock for us," he said, "but we are accustomed to them. Of course it will be brought in that the poor fellow met with an accident, but there is not the slightest doubt that the poor fellow was murdered."

"Murdered! Why should you say that?"

"I don't know. Of course I have no evidence. But Tchigor-sky chose to interest himself in our affairs, and he has paid the penalty. That was exactly what Marion said when she saw the body."

"So that poor child actually saw the corpse! How terrible!"

"Marion did not seem to mind. She is small and slender, but has courage and resolution."

Mrs. May nodded. She had received information that was a long way from being distasteful to her. She piled Geoffrey with questions as to what Tchigor-sky had said and done, but Geoffrey evaded them all. Tchigor-sky had said nothing; he had hinted vaguely at what he was going to do.

"I knew him years ago," said Mrs. May.

"Oh, indeed," Geoffrey replied. "He never mentioned that."

Mrs. May drew a long breath. Evidently she had nothing to fear. Her arch enemy had gone to his account, leaving no mischief behind. Sooner or later the man would have had to be removed; now he had gone away, saving all the trouble. Really, it was very considerate of Tchigor-sky.

"You might come to the inquest and say he was a friend of yours," said Geoffrey.

Mrs. May looked at him sharply. Had she said too much or did he suspect? But Geoffrey's eyes were clear and innocent of meaning. Mrs. May shuddered. These kind of horrors made her ill, she said.

"Pray do not mention that fact," she implored. "It can do no good and it may cause a great deal of harm."

Geoffrey disclaimed every intention of making mischief. Besides, as Mrs. May pointed out, there was his uncle Ralph. Geoffrey shrugged his shoulders.

"It is a hard thing to say," he murmured, "but my poor uncle's testimony would not carry much weight. That accident he had some years ago injured his brain. But he is harmless."

Mrs. May exchanged a few more or less banal remarks with her companion and drove on. She had got nothing out of Geoffrey, but he had baffled her and, what was more, had succeeded in fanning a set of lively suspicions to sleep.

The inquest turned out as he had anticipated. A surgeon testified to the fact that the deceased met his death by drowning, and that the injury to the face was doubtless caused by a fall on the rocks. Beyond that the condition of the body was normal.

Geoffrey's evidence was plain and to the point. He repudiated the suggestion that the family enemy had had anything to do with the thing. Dr. Tchigor-sky was merely a passing visitor; he had met with an accident, and there was an end of the matter. It was impossible to say more than that.

Then, to the manifest disappointment of those who had come prepared to be thrilled with sensational details, the inquest was over almost before it had begun. Directed by the coroner, the jury brought in a verdict of "Found drowned, but how the deceased came by his death there was no evidence to show." Rupert Ravenspur rose from his seat and ordered the servants to clear the house.

"See that they are all out at once," he said. "Half an hour ago I found two women—ladies, I suppose they call themselves—in the picture gallery with guide books in their hands. Really, there is no sense of decency nowadays."

The curious crowd were forced back and once more Ravenspur resumed its normal aspect.

"I will see to the burial," Ravenspur said. "The poor man seems to have no friends. Geoffrey, you will see that all proper arrangements are made for the funeral?"

Geoffrey bowed his head gravely. "Yes, sir," he said. "I will see to that."

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Mrs. May Learns Something

Mrs. May sat among her flowers after dinner. She had dined well with herself. It had been a source of satisfaction to see the body of her worst enemy laid to rest in the village churchyard that afternoon.

For years she had planned for the death of that man and for years he had eluded her. To strike him down foully had been too dangerous, for had he not told her that he was prepared for that kind of death? Had he not arranged it so that a score of savants in Europe should learn the truth within a month of his decease?

"And, kindly fate has removed him for me," she said as she puffed with infinite content at one of her scented cigarettes. "There is no longer any danger. What have I to fear now from those wise men of the East? Nothing. They will see that Tchigor-sky has died a natural death and will destroy those packets. I can act freely now."

A strange look came over the lovely face, a look that boded ill for somebody. Then the whole expression changed as Geoffrey entered. She had seen him that afternoon; she had asked him to come and he had half promised to do so. That Mrs. May hated the young man and all his race with a fanatical hatred was no reason why, for the present, she should not enjoy his society.

She was a strange woman, this Easterner, with a full knowledge of Western ways and civilization. She could be two distinct beings in as many minutes.

A moment ago she was a priestess thirsting for the blood of those who had defiled her creed, for the blood of those to the third or fourth generation, and almost instantly she was the charming hostess she would have been in a country mansion or a West End drawing room. She waved Geoffrey to a seat.

"I hardly dared hope you would come," she said. "But now you are here, make yourself at home. There are some of the cigarettes you liked so well and the claret purchased for me by a connoisseur. I never touch wine myself, but I know you men appreciate it after dinner."

Geoffrey took a cigarette and poured himself out a glass of the superb wine. The bouquet of it seemed to mingle with the flowers and scent the room. Geoffrey mentally likened himself to an Italian gallant upon whom Lucretia Borgia smiled before doing him to death.

Not that he had any fear of the wine. Mrs. May was a criminal, but she was not a clumsy one. She would never permit herself to take risks like that.

Nevertheless, it was very pleasant, for when Mrs. May chose to exercise her fascinations there was no more delightful woman. And there was always the chance of picking up useful information.

Mrs. May touched lightly on Tchigor-sky, to which Geoffrey responded with proper gravity. Had Mrs. May known that Tchigor-sky himself was not more than a mile away she would have been less easy in her mind.

"No more visions lately?" she asked.

"No more," Geoffrey replied. "But they will come again. We are hopelessly and utterly doomed; nothing can save us. It is to be my turn next."

Mrs. May started. There was an expression on her face that was not ill sympathetically.

"What do you mean by that?" she demanded.

Geoffrey slowly extracted from his pocket a sheet of paper. He had discovered it in his plate that morning at breakfast time. Long and earnestly it had been discussed by himself and Ralph and Tchigor-sky, and it had been the suggestion of the last named that Geoffrey should find some pretext for mentioning it to Mrs. May.

"This was by my plate this morning," he said. "I don't mind showing it to you, because you are a good friend of mine. It is a warning."

It was a plain half-sheet of note-paper, the sort sold in general shops at so many sheets for a penny. The envelope was to match. Just a few lines had been laboriously printed on the paper.

"Take care," it ran. "You are marked down for the next victim; and they are not likely to fall. You are not to go on the sea till you hear from me once more, you are not to venture along the cliffs. If you show this to anybody I shall not be able to warn you again, and your doom will be sealed.—One Who Loves You."

(To be Continued)

Crop Exceeds All Expectations

When one of the leading millers of the country speaks of a 300,000,000 bushel wheat crop as a possibility for Western Canada this year, it is about time that the public woke up to a realization of the measure of success which has attended the present season's operations. It has far exceeded what the most optimistic of us dared to hope for, and the stimulus which it must give the country will influence our whole future to an enormous extent.—Edmonton Journal.

MADE IN CANADA

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

READ THE LABEL

CONTAINS NO ALUM

HEALTHFUL, EFFICIENT, CREAMY

THE MAGIC BAKING POWDER IS COMPOSED OF THE BEST AND PUREST INGREDIENTS AND IS GUARANTEED TO GIVE YOU THE MOST PERFECT BAKING RESULTS.

CONTAINS NO ALUM

Stranger—Seventeen years ago I landed here in your town broke. I struck you for a dollar. You gave it to me, saying you never turned a request like that down."

(Citizen eagerly)—Yes?

Stranger—Well, are you still game?

"There, there!" said Mrs. Blue-Myrrh, picking up her little boy, who had hurt his toe, "don't cry. Be a man, like mamma!"

Harry—Paw, what is a henpecked husband?

Paw—A man whose nerve is in his wife's name.

ST. VITUS' DANCE.

Hamilton, Ont.—"While I have not had occasion to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, I have observed its good effects. My brother used it for St. Vitus' Dance. A neighbor recommended it and brother began taking it at the age of ten. He had tried different remedies but they did not help him permanently. We used 'Golden Medical Discovery' for about three months and he had no return of his trouble. He is nineteen and has been well since."—MISS MARGARET HADDOW, 227 Murray St., Hamilton, Ont.

A HUMAN MATCH FACTORY

The body contains phosphorus sufficient to make 483,000 matches. Phosphorus is one of fourteen elements composing the body—divided among bones, flesh, nervous system and other organs. The perfect health of body requires a perfect balance of the elements. These elements come from the food we eat—the stomach extracts and distributes them.

But if the stomach is deranged—the balance of health is destroyed and the blood does not carry the proper elements to the different organs, and there is blood trouble—nerve trouble—rheumatism—gout—heart trouble. Pain is the hungry cry of starved organs. Put the liver, stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition into condition of health. That is just what is done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which has been so favorably known for nearly 50 years. It is now put up in tablet form, as well as liquid, and can be obtained of medicine dealers everywhere or by mail by sending 50 cents in 1c. stamps for trial box—address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills first put up nearly 50 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Much imitated but never equaled. Sugar-coated and easy to take as candy.

BRITAIN'S AIR SERVICE

Change Made Owing to Its Rapid Growth

Owing to the rapid expansion of the Royal Naval Air Service, both with respect to personnel and material, the admiralty has decided to place it under the direction of a flag officer with the title of director of the air service.

Rear-Admiral C. L. Vaughan-Lee has been selected for this appointment. Commodore M. F. Sufter, the present director of the air service, will be in charge of the material side of the naval aeronautical work, with the title of superintendent of aircraft construction.

Vacant Lot Gardens

Excellent Results Secured, but Precautions Against Weeds is Required

Reports from various cities and towns in Canada as to the cultivation of vacant lots indicate that the campaign inaugurated last spring for greater production and more extensive use of vacant land has been a success. Several cities have handled the vacant lot problem in a systematic manner, and have secured results commensurate to the amount of energy expended. Some, by allowing interest to lag, have been only partially successful. In others, also, circumstances militated against success in that unemployed men took up the cultivation of vacant lots, and, upon securing employment, neglected them. On the whole, however, the movement can be regarded as a distinct success. No estimate of the value of the product is available, but, judging from the enthusiasm of some of the vacant lot gardeners, the total value is large.

There is one danger to which attention must be drawn, namely, the growth of noxious weeds in the newly cultivated land. Too often, on the removal of the crop, the ground is given over to the weeds. Organizations handling the vacant lot work should give the matter of weed destruction early attention; otherwise, the lots will not only prove a menace to the land in the vicinity by the spread of weed seeds, but create antagonism to the movement on the part of the occupiers of the neighboring land.

Bulgaria's Aid

Could Put Over 300,000 Soldiers in the Field

In refusing to allow Germany and Austria to send munitions of war through Roumania to Turkey the Roumanian government gave strong proof of its friendly attitude towards Great Britain and her allies. This has now been followed by similar action on the part of Bulgaria, King Ferdinand having assented to a ministerial decree a few days ago forbidding the passage of war supplies to Turkey through his country. Viewed in the light of Premier Asquith's outspoken remarks in the house of commons to the effect that Great Britain was preparing to give financial assistance to one or more neutral countries which were likely to be drawn still closer to the allies, this step by the two Balkan states is highly significant.

Military observers agree that no harder blow has been struck at Turkey than this cutting off of her supplies, and the prediction is made that Austria will attempt to force a passage to the Turkish border. Such an effort would result in disaster to the enemy, for the slightest offense in this direction would bring a declaration of war from both Bulgaria and Roumania. It will not be surprising if these nations lose little time in entering the conflict anyway, for it must be plain to them now that their only hope of gain is in actively opposing the Teutons and their ally. There is every indication that the newly elected parliament of Greece looks at it in that way, so far as Greece is concerned, and its attitude undoubtedly is having a tremendous influence with Roumania and Bulgaria. The latter, military observers believe, will throw in its lot with the allies in spite of certain railway concessions that Turkey is reported to have made to the Bulgarian government.

If Bulgaria should enter the war on the side of the allies it would be in a position to put between 300,000 and 400,000 first class soldiers in the field. While the population is only 4,400,000, about 2,600,000 less than that of Roumania, a very large proportion of the male population is trained to fight and the women are ready to take the places of the men in all kinds of domestic work. The Bulgarian navy, of course, is of little importance, as it consists only of a torpedo boat or two and a few small steamers. But it would not be the military strength of Bulgaria that would mean so much to the allies it would be the ease with which allied forces could pass over Bulgarian territory to the Dardanelles that would count most. With such a passage at their disposal the British and French soon would be in possession of Constantinople.—Daily Telegraph, St. John.

Toys Allowed to Pass

Johnny Bull isn't hard-hearted. His decision to let ships bearing toys from Germany to go through should make him lots of sympathizers among the little folks of the United States.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Stovepipes should be thoroughly cleaned of soot before being used in the autumn, not only as a precaution against fire, but because the soot acts as an insulation, and keeps the pipe cool. Instead of the heat radiating from a warm pipe, it is carried up the chimney and wasted.

Non-Agricultural Lands

Present Waste Land Should be Utilized For Growth of Timber

Optimistic as we have been in this country, we seem to have been unable to see any value worth caring for in our non-agricultural lands. Our vision was broad enough years ago, when we heard of agricultural lands in the Peace River Valley, to recognize that such lands, while unused at the time, would within a decade or two grow crops and support a population. We may look across the future to the time when our far northern mineral deposits, though inaccessible and incapable of development at present, will develop centres of industry. But we travel daily across the non-agricultural, logged areas and burned-over lands which surround many of our most densely settled communities and lie across our transcontinental railways and we see in such lands no asset. This attitude is both dangerous and unfair to the country. We must realize that our present stands of merchantable timber cannot support our growing industries indefinitely. The growing American demand for forest products, to which in a very few decades will be added a much greater market in Europe than now exists, will very rapidly wipe out our eastern merchantable forests. Even now, New Brunswick, speeded up by foreign markets, is cutting each year from crown lands more than the annual forest growth.—H. R. MacMillan, at 1915 Annual Meeting of Commission of Conservation.

Note Your Increase in Weight

By making the blood rich and red Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new cells and tissues and nourishes the starved nerves back to health and vigor.

By noting your increase in weight while using it you can prove positively the benefit being derived from this great food cure.

50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr Chase's Nerve Food

Want Liquor Regulations Extended

The severe liquor regulations in the munitions areas in England are having some beneficial results and many demands are arising that they be extended to other parts of the country, particularly that an anti-treating order be applied to London for the sake of the enormous bodies of soldiers constantly passing through.

Little Edward's twin sisters were being christened. All went well until Edward saw the water in the font. Then he anxiously turned to his mother and exclaimed:

"Ma, which one are you going to keep?"

Safe and Sure

should be your relief from indigestion, biliousness, or constipation. Known to be reliable and famous for their prompt and certain efficacy—are

Beecham's Pills

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

Good Citizenship

Every intelligent individual in Canada and in the United States knows almost intuitively what good citizenship is, what it stands for. The good citizen is, of course, the useful citizen, who takes pride in his village, town, city, state, province and nation; who is true to himself and to his neighbor; who fulfills his civic as faithfully as he does his business and family duties; who pays willing and cheerful allegiance to the public; who is jealous for its interests and rights; who is ready, when called upon, to make sacrifices for the general welfare.—Christian Science Monitor.

Cockshutt Gasoline Engines

Always Ready and Dependable for a Dozen Kinds of Work. See the COCKSHUTT AGENT

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. D. Wood

The Match

Of Today

Is the perfected product of over 60 years experience in the match making business.

EDDY'S Silent Parlor

If correctly held and struck on any rough surface, is warranted to give a steady, clear light, first stroke.

The E. B. Eddy Co. LIMITED

Hull, - - - Canada

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure **MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP** For Your Children While Teething. It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Disperses Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

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WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash with soap and water. All shapes or direct state style and size. For 25c we will mail you. **THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA** Limited 58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

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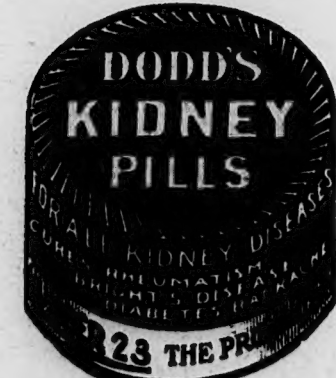
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Never Give In

Some boys are apt to "give up" a great deal too easily. After all, if you fall in one thing, you still have life and health for something else; never sit down under failure and misfortune. Go to work at something at once; above all keep up your spirits, and you'll be up in the world again.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says the Krupp company of Essen has subscribed 40,000,000 marks (\$10,000,000) to the German war loan. The dispatch adds that the record subscription to the loan came from the Cologne Savings Bank. It was for 45,000,000 marks.



W. N. U. 1072

Big Loss Through Hail

Saskatchewan Farmers Have Lost Heavily This Year

Saskatchewan farmers have lost this year, through hail, over \$2,000,000, according to a conservative estimate made by the Saskatchewan hail commission. J. E. Poynter, chairman of the hail insurance commission, in an interview stated that this estimate had been made only after a complete survey of the province by the hail commissioners and inspectors.

Mr. Poynter estimated that not over fifty per cent. of the loss through hail to the Saskatchewan farmers was covered by hail insurance of any kind.

The loss was considerably greater than that of last year. There were several reasons for this. In the first place, the area under crop this year was much greater than in any previous year. Another factor which tended to make the loss so much greater was the splendid crops which had been brought almost to maturity before they were damaged by frost. In an ordinary year, in many instances, \$10 per acre would cover the damage to the crop, while this year it would take double this sum, owing to the heavy yield in most districts.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

The War the Kaiser Wanted

When the Emperor declared the other day that he never wanted war, he said the thing that was not, but if he had slightly varied his phrase and said that he did not want this war, we should have had no difficulty in believing him. He wanted the short, sharp, crushing war of the German text books with Great Britain out of it with the seas at his disposal, with spiritless enemies who would have been taken by surprise, beaten in detail, and accepted the terms which he in his magnanimity might have been pleased to propose to them.—Westminster Gazette.

Cheapest of All Oils.—Considering the curative qualities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil it is the cheapest of all preparations offered to the public. It is to be found in every drug store in Canada from coast to coast and all country merchants keep it for sale. So, being easily procurable and extremely moderate in price, no one should be without a bottle of it.

Cost of Stopping Trains

In the campaign which the Ohio railroads made for higher passenger rates in that state all kinds of statistics were filed with the legislation committee.

Probably the statistics dealing with train stops, filed by President Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio, were among the most interesting. This memorandum asserted that it costs from \$1.35 to \$1.85 to stop a passenger train at a station on the Ohio roads, or at an average of about \$1.80 a stop.

In other words, says the Wall Street Journal, with a train making 17 stops there would be a cost to the railroad of \$27.50 for the starting and stopping alone. Among the items entering into the cost of stopping a train, the most important is coal, as when a train is stopped the air brakes are applied and the coal is used to generate the steam which compresses the air.

There is a great wear and tear on equipment because of these stoppages, and the car wheels, the brake shoes and the rails are worn away because of friction. In starting after a stop there is a great expenditure of steam in getting under headway, and there is more wear and tear on equipment.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

English Founder of Turkish Navy

The Turkish navy of the past owed almost its existence to an English sailor, Hobart Pasha, a bold buccaner, who was born in the Victorian age.

He retired from the English navy in 1863, and during the American war he became a blockade runner with half-breed escapes innumerable. After the war he entered the Turkish service, suppressed the Cretan rebellion by intercepting the supplies from Greece and then reorganized the Turkish fleet so well that the Sultan appointed him marshal of the empire.

Hobart Pasha also enjoyed the unique distinction of being twice struck off the British navy list for breach of the foreign enlistment act and twice reinstated there. And he died in 1885 with the rank of a British vice-admiral.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Post are the happy parents of an eleven pound son, and are almost induced to name him "Parcel."—The Mercuryville (la.) Banner.

Barker—Did you tell him that he lied?
Gordon—Not in so many words.
Barker—How, then?
Gordon—I told him he ought to be sending out wireless news for the Kaiser.

German Rapid Firers

Each foot that the German gains, he walls in with an immense barrier of barbed wire and concrete.

Behind this jungle of wire, which is almost as impassable as a morass, are planted machine guns by the thousand, well protected with concrete and steel armor, and hidden from any but the sharpest eye.

The machine gun, used on this scale, is a new element in land war. In its hall of bullets charges wither and casualties by the thousand are piled up in a few minutes. By the method of its mounting it is generally invulnerable to any but a direct hit, and with it a single good shot and a couple of attendants can do the work of fifty or sixty marksmen.

On the French front by the latest estimate the enemy has 50,000 of these guns; by the highest published 95,000, which would give one to every hundred yards of front.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The Empire Better

The die was cast a year ago. Neither the nation nor the empire regrets it, as Sir Robert Borden declared in words of eloquence and significance. As a new year of war opens, we can already see on the horizon unmistakable signs of approaching deliverance from a carefully organized conspiracy against civilization and all it represents for the human family. We also realize, in the words of the Canadian prime minister, that the empire is better worth living for and better worth dying for than it was a year ago.—London Daily Telegraph.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! **ZAM-BUK** is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always. 50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY **ZAM-BUK** FOR CHILDREN'S SORES

Wise Hubby

"Does your husband ever lie to you?"

"Never."

"How do you know?"

"He tells me I do not look a day older than I did when he married me, and if he doesn't lie about that I don't think he would about less important matters."

Recent figures of the Japanese foreign office show that 358,000 Japanese subjects are living abroad. In the United States are 80,000; Hawaii, 30,000; Philippines Islands, 5,000; China, 119,000; Australia, 6,000; Canada, 12,000; France, 129; Great Britain, 478, and Germany, 424.

Judge (of divorce court)—Aren't you attached to your husband?
Plaintiff—Certainly. I came here to be detached.

SLUGS HARD

Tea and Coffee Are Sure and Powerful

Let the tea or coffee slave be denied his cup at his appointed time! Headache—sick stomach—fatigue, etc. "Strange" that thinking, reasoning beings will persist in the use of coffee," says a western man.

He says further that he did not begin drinking coffee until he was twenty years old, and that slowly it began to poison him, and affect his hearing through his nervous system. (Tea produces about the same effects as coffee, because they both contain the drugs, caffeine and tannin).

"Finally, I quit coffee and the conditions slowly disappeared, but one cold morning the smell of my wife's coffee was too much for me and I took a cup. Soon I was drinking my regular allowance, tearing down brain and nerves by the daily dose of the nefarious beverage.

"Later, I found my breath coming hard, had frequent fits of nausea, and then I was taken down with bilious fever.

"Common sense came to me and I quit coffee for good and went back to Postum. I at once began to gain and have had no returns of my bilious symptoms, headache, dizziness, or vertigo.

"I now have health, bright thoughts and added weight, where before there was invalidism and the blues.

"My brother quit coffee because of its effect on his health and now uses Postum. He could not stand the nervous strain while using coffee, but keeps well on Postum." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms: **Postum Cereal**—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.

Spread the Bread

With 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup and the children's craving for sweets will be completely satisfied. Bread and 'Crown Brand' form a perfectly balanced food—rich in the elements that go to build up sturdy, healthy children.

Edwardsburg 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup

is so economical and so good, that it is little wonder that millions of pounds are eaten every year in the homes of Canada.

'Crown Brand'—the children's favorite—is equally good for all cooking purposes and candy making.

'LILY WHITE' is a pure white Corn Syrup, not so pronounced in flavor as 'Crown Brand'. You may prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

Manufacturers of the famous Edwardsburg Brands

WANTED

In every town in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

AN ACTIVE, HONEST SALESMAN

Apply to District Offices of

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

At Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

Generous Feeding -

Dairymen Should Feed Their Cows All They Will Eat

There are certain fixed charges, often called overhead charges, that are comparatively uniform in milk production. For instance, the cost of stabling, the space required per cow, taxes, insurance, delivery of milk, etc., will be very uniform. The one factor that will fluctuate will be the feed given. If the amount of feed consumed by the cow will give the results indicated, then it certainly is to the interest of our dairymen to feed their cows all they will eat and yet keep up the flow of milk. There are dairies where the cows are being fed to this economic point. Some of the dairies have enormous overhead charges, yet in spite of this they were able to produce milk for fifteen cents per gallon. The secret lay in the extraordinary yields per cow. One dairymen has rather low overhead charges. He also feeds his cows the least amount possible. His milk flow per cow is very low, due primarily to his skim method of feeding, and as a result it is costing him over forty cents per gallon to produce his milk.

If the milk flow is increased, the cost of production is lowered very rapidly. Some investigations have been carried out along this line in which cost of production records were kept. It was found that one particular instance that the cost of producing a gallon of milk with the 3,000 pound cow was about twenty-five cents per gallon, with the 6,000 pound cow it was twelve and one-half cents, and with the 9,000-pound cow it was only a trifle over six cents. This great decrease in the cost of milking per gallon is due to the increased flow per cow, with the overhead charges remaining the same. The only increased cost was for feed, which went into the production of milk.

No better protection against worms can be got than Miller's Worm Powders. They consume worms and render the stomach and intestines untenable to them. They heal the surfaces that have become inflamed by the attacks of the parasites and serve to restore the strength of the child that has been undermined by the draughts that the worms have made upon it, and that their operation is altogether health giving.

Signed by Allies and Greece

The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency says that a final agreement has been signed by the Entente Powers and Greece concerning navigation and commerce.

Greece agrees to take the strictest measures for the suppression of trade in contraband articles, and the Entente nations consent to the free exportation of tobacco and raisins on the basis of export statistics previous to the war and the importation from the British colonies of all goods exclusively reserved for individual consumption in Greece.

The search by allied warships of Greek boats going from one Greek port to another, the correspondent says, will cease immediately.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

"Why are your patients all so awfully plain?" a visitor to the Canadian hospital at Le Touquet asked the C.O.

"They are rather, aren't they?" he replied. "Well, you see, it's like this. The ambulance cars all pass the Duchess of Blankminster's hospital first, and they have first pick. And, of course, they don't want ugly or very badly wounded ones to make pets of and call 'Boy-Boy!'—The Bystander.

"And when you eloped with the girl," asked a friend, "did her father follow you?"

"Did he?" said the young man.

"Rather. He's living with us yet."

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

Let the Pioneer Farmers' Company handle your grain on track or on consignment. Absolute security, courteous attention, prompt returns. **THE GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., LTD.**, 160 McDermott St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary

It pays to ship your grain to a reliable Commission Firm. Best attention given to consignments.

GOODERHAM & MELADY CO., LTD., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Ship to **SAMUEL SPINK**, Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, for best results. Grades carefully watched—Sales made to best advantage—Prompt returns. Try us. Shipping bills on request. 206 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. Reference—Union and Royal Banks.

Ship Your Grain To **BARTLETT & LANGILLE**

Grain Commission Merchants, 510 Grain Exchange. A reliable firm who aim to give satisfaction. Special attention given to grading. Liberal advances made.

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THE CONTINENTAL GRAIN CO., LTD.

Licensed, Bonded, solicits your grain consignments. Liberal Advances—Prompt returns.

227 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, — — — MAN.

For good results and best service ship your grain to this aggressive and experienced Commission House, always ready to buy your grain on track.

BLACKBURN & MILLS.

535 Grain Exchange, — — — Winnipeg

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' DIRECTORY

BREEN MOTOR CO., WINNIPEG.

Factory distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan for Studebaker Cars. Good territory open for live agents.

THE DODGE BROS. MOTOR CAR

"The car that speaks for itself!"

CADILLAC MOTOR SALES CO., LTD.

Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

Hupmobile LOWER IN PRICE Greater in Value

Get the 1916 Catalog

JOSEPH MAW & CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG

INSURANCE COMPANIES' DIRECTORY

You would be surprised to know how little money would be necessary to protect your family or estate. If you would like to know without committing yourself, fill this blank and mail to H. B. Andrews, branch manager, Imperial Life Assurance Co., 306 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.

My full name is Address:

I was born on.... day of..... 19..

In 1913, the year before the war, Great Britain imported from Germany goods to the value of about \$100,000,000, while she exported to Germany only about \$135,000,000 worth of goods.

Corns Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinchers can be cured by Putnam's Extractor

Corns Cured Quick

In 24 hours. Putnam's soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's today."

If You Would Live High

And at the same time avoid the H. C. O. L.,
patronize us

Flour
Table Foods
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AROUND THE TOWN

(Continued from page 1)

The box which was placed in Chambers drug store some time ago for the reception of soap, toothbrushes, chocolates, cigarettes, etc., for the soldiers at the front still remains there for the advantage of the public and we would ask all to contribute as liberally as possible. These articles are shipped every now and again along with the Red Cross shipments, so that the boys at the front are sure to get them.

The W.C.T.U. had another successful monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Cressman, the meeting being opened with a gospel hymn, prayer and scripture reading, then the business part was taken up. It was decided to hold a parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. Reitzel on Tuesday afternoon, October 19th beginning at 3 o'clock. A report from the Provincial Convention which was held at Medicine Hat will be given by Mrs. Anna Shantz, also vocal music. Refreshments will be served. Everybody welcome.

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JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

DR. W. G. MOORE, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

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Men's Overshoes, 2 Buckle	- - - - -	\$2.25
Men's Overshoes, 1 Buckle	- - - - -	1.65
Men's Overshoes, 1 Buckle, Role Sole	- - - - -	1.75
Men's Overshoes, Low cut	- - - - -	1.25
Boys Overshoes, 1 Buckle	- - - - -	1.40
Women's Overshoes, 2 Buckle	- - - - -	1.90
Women's Overshoes, Low Cut	- - - - -	1.00
Misses Overshoes, 2 Buckle	- - - - -	1.60
Childs Overshoes, 2 Buckle	- - - - -	1.35
Men's Gum Rubbers, 2 buckle, snag proof, red sole	- - - - -	2.50
Men's Gum Rubbers, 7 inch Leather Top	- - - - -	3.00

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Shorts, per cwt.	- - - - -	1.25
Shorts, per ton	- - - - -	22.00

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